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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 183

June 5, 1965

No. 4451

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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 183

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Special General Meeting SOCIETY BOOKS ROYAL ALBERT HALL

THE Royal Albert Hall, London, is the venue for the special general meeting of members of the Pharmaceutical Society that was promised by the Society's Council after the stormy annual meetings on May 19 and 20 (see *C. & D.*, May 29, p. 544). The meeting will be held at 8 p.m. on Sunday, July 25.

THE motions to be discussed are identical with those withdrawn at the end of the annual meeting (for their text see *C. & D.*, April 17, p. 394). They concern restrictions to be placed on new pharmacies and the part to be played by the Society in the training and examination of assistants in pharmacy.

Doctors' Charter

SOME AGREEMENT REACHED

A JOINT report on the position so far reached in discussions on the future of the family doctor service has been issued by the Minister of Health and representatives of general medical practitioners. Among the points agreed (deriving from the doctors' "charter" presented to the Minister in March (see *C. & D.*, March 13, p. 252)) is the establishment of a general practice finance corporation to finance the provision of practice premises and equipment. The Government has undertaken to introduce legislation to establish the corporation and is willing to seek power to guarantee the corporation's borrowing power up to a total of £10 millions. On ancillary help, the Government has proposed a scheme under which the doctor or partnership would be directly reimbursed 70 per cent. of the first £500 of the salary paid to a full-time helper plus 50 per cent. of any additional salary. The Government is prepared to consider 100 per cent. direct reimbursement for rent and rates on surgery premises. The burden of certification is already being reduced (see p. 574). Negotiation of a new contract will, says the joint report, enable the Government to agree to abolition of the pool system of payment. In the light of the agreement so far reached, the Council of the British Medical Association is recommending (1) that undated resignations from the Health Service should continue to be held; (2) that negotiations on the charter should continue and (3) that the profession's representatives should seek implementation of the proposed scheme for ancillary help from October 1 (though the Minister has stated that such introduction cannot

be made while withdrawal from the Service is still an issue—by holding the resignations the council is going against the advice of its general medical services committee). It is hoped that the new charter will be in operation by April 1, 1966.

Aerosols in Britain

BIG JUMP IN 1964 PRODUCTION

THE number of non-food aerosols filled by members of the British Aerosol Manufacturers' Association in their own plants during 1964 at 97.13 millions showed a rise of 34 millions over the previous year. Allowing for the aerosols filled by non-member companies the Association's annual report says it would appear that the British public and British industry—very largely the public—are using 112 million aerosols every year. There seems no limit to the amount of hair spray which women can use. Despite the decreasing popularity of the bouffant hair style, British women last year used 31 million aerosol hair sprays—nearly twice as many as the previous year. The most significant increases, however, were in coatings and finishes—where the total increased from under 200,000 to over 1½ million. The numbers of certain other commodities filled by Association members during 1964 were (in millions): Air fresheners, 15.4; shaving lather, 1.76; medicinals and pharmaceuticals, 3.09; cologne and perfumes, 3.16, and other "personal" products, 2.86.

PHARMACEUTICAL WHOLESALESALES DINE:

The top table at a dinner in Southport on May 20 following a meeting at which it was decided to establish a new organisation of pharmaceutical wholesalers. From left are: Messrs. E. H. Butler (secretary, Northern Wholesale Druggists' Association), C. C. Green (secretary, Proprietary Articles Trade Association), C. H. Coxon (chairman, division D, Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry), W. A. Kinnear (chairman, N.W.D.A.), B. R. Leith, G. T. Morson (vice-president and honorary treasurer, A.B.P.I.), A. G. Shaw (assistant secretary, A.B.P.I.), and J. Taylor McNeil (chairman, Scottish Wholesale Druggists' Association).



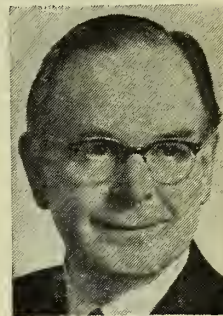
Pharmaceutical Society

NEW PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

MR. J. C. Bloomfield was unanimously elected *president* of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain at the meeting of Council on June 2. He



Mr. J. C. Bloomfield



Mr. A. Aldington

was invested with the chain of office by the retiring president (Mr. C. W. Maplethorpe) who had held the office for two years. Elected *vice-president* for 1965-66 was Mr. A. Aldington who has been a member of council since 1957. Mr. H. Steinman was re-elected *Treasurer*.

Wholesalers' Decision

NEW ASSOCIATION TO BE FORMED

A NEW organisation to represent the interests of pharmaceutical wholesalers is to be set up. A meeting attended by fifty-eight representatives from member firms of the wholesale division of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry, the Northern Wholesale Druggists' Association, the Scottish Wholesale Druggists Association, the Ulster Wholesale Chemists' Association and the Wholesale Druggists' Sundries and Proprietaries Association on May 20 decided to appoint a steering committee to prepare a draft constitution and to deal with other matters

in order that the new association could commence work so soon as possible. The chairman of the steering committee is Mr. C. H. Coxon (Jaynox, Ltd.), chairman of the wholesaler's division of the A.B.P.I. and a past-chairman of the N.W.D.A. The new association is to be affiliated to the A.B.P.I. and its offices will be in London.

Resale Prices Act

MORE CASES TO BE INVESTIGATED

THE Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements proposes to begin investigations into another group of cases under the Resale Prices Act. They include dental goods, cameras and films, binoculars, primary dry batteries, vacuum flasks and crown corks. Notices of Reference have been issued in respect of the first group of cases to be considered including cosmetics and toilet preparations and wines and spirits. The Restrictive Practices Court is to hear preliminary applications for directions on May 31 in cases relating to chocolate and sugar confectionery, footwear and baby carriages and on July 20 in the cases relating to wines and spirits; seeds and compound fertilisers and glassware. On the applications the Court determines whether any persons who may have given notice are entitled to appear and whether there should be representative respondents.

Medical Certification

NEW DRAFT REGULATIONS

PROPOSALS for changing the rules for medical certification for sickness benefit purposes and introducing one all-purpose medical certificate to replace the present first, intermediate and final medical certificates have been published in a preliminary draft of the National Insurance (Medical Certification) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations 1965 (H.M. Stationery Office, price threepence). The regulations would allow a medical practitioner to issue one certificate for a period of up to seven days when the illness is unlikely to last longer than that. Where an illness is likely to last more than seven days a practitioner would, at the onset of the illness, be able to issue a forward certificate for any period up to twenty-eight days during which he expects the patient will remain incapable of work. Representations on the draft regulations should be submitted to the secretary, National Insurance Advisory Committee, 10 John Adam Street, London, W.C.2, not later than June 18.

European Trading

APPROACH TO COMMON MARKET

THE European Free Trade Association (E.F.T.A.) has again decided to see if a "bridge" can be built between itself and the Common Market. The decision was taken at a meeting of Prime Ministers in Vienna on May 24 at which Mr. Harold Wilson said the circumstances had completely changed since the free trade area negotiations broke down some years ago. The Prime Minister made a number of suggestions for E.F.T.A. to consider in the context

of a confrontation between the two trading parties. He approved the idea of trying to establish a permanent consultative committee at ministerial level to narrow the gap between the trading policies of the two economic groups. In response to the plans put forward by the Nordic Council of the Scandinavian countries and by the E.F.T.A. secretariat, Britain agreed that a number of measures for "strengthening" E.F.T.A. could be "looked at."

Private Practice

DOCTORS' INSURANCE SCHEME GOES ON

THE private practice committee of the British Medical Association has announced that it intends to proceed with its insurance scheme for private practice (see *C. & D.*, March 27, p. 301). A statement in the *British Medical Journal Supplement* says that it is the policy of the B.M.A. to encourage private practice. "Our scheme will provide an additional safeguard against the institution of a fully salaried service. The introduction of this scheme is therefore completely justified, whatever may be the outcome of the current negotiations with the Minister of Health." Among points the committee has been investigating is how to arrange for the provision of drugs under the scheme.

B.P. Amendments

OFFICIAL FROM JUNE 1

THE following amendments to the British Pharmacopoeia Addendum 1964 became official on June 1:—

AMPICILLIN (page 2) *Free acid*, Delete this requirement and insert: *Other acids*. In the assay, the difference between the volume of N/10 sodium hydroxide required in the preliminary neutralisation and the volume of N/10 sodium hydroxide used to calculate the content of $C_{16}H_{19}N_3O_5S$ is not more than 1.5 ml. for each g. of substance taken.

AMPICILLIN TRIHYDRATE (p. 6). Line 1. For "*Free acid*" read "*Other acids*." CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE (p. 23). *Solubility*. Line 1. For "2" read "25."

DIGOXIN (p. 31). *Gitoxin*, Line 4 (from foot). For "forty" read "ten."

POLDINE TABLETS (p. 59). *Assay*, Lines 8 and 9. For "supernatant liquid" read "chloroform solution."

Toilet Preparations

SALES IN QUARTER ENDED FEBRUARY

IN the three months ended February manufacturers' sales of toilet preparations at £16.4 millions were £1 million more, at current values, than in the corresponding three months of 1964; home market sales increased by 7½ per cent, and export sales by 4 per cent. An analysis of home market sales showed increases (at current prices) in all sectors. Sales of perfumes and toilet waters at £560,000 and dental preparations at £2.98 millions increased by 3 per cent., whilst sales of hair preparations at £4.95 millions rose by 5 per cent, and other toilet preparations £5.71 millions, by 13 per cent. Allowing for an increase of 3 per cent, in wholesale prices of toilet preparations over the past year, it is estimated that

the volume of sales in the three months ended February was 4 per cent, higher than a year earlier.

Sulphuric Acid

PRODUCTION RISES IN 1964

PRODUCTION of sulphuric acid by manufacturers in the National Sulphuric Acid Association, Ltd., during 1964 at 3,135,233 tons (calculated at 100 per cent. H_2SO_4), was a quarter of a million tons more than in 1963. Sales at 3,169,904 tons were about £220,000 tons more. Production in the last quarter of the year was 834,120 tons and sales 830,010 tons. Production by Government-owned plants are not included in the figures.

IRISH NEWS

THE NORTH

West Tyrone Association

ADDRESS BY MINISTRY INSPECTOR

MR. J. N. PATTERSON (pharmacy inspector, Ministry of Home Affairs), addressed a meeting of West Tyrone Chemists' Association held in Omagh recently on recent Dangerous Drugs and Poisons Regulations. The secretary of the Society (Mr. W. Gorman) was also present. He and Mr. Patterson—who answered many questions about the various Acts and Regulations—were welcomed by the chairman of the Association (Mr. T. G. Rutledge). Mr. W. C. Magee, Sixmilecross, outlined some of the difficulties experienced by members.

THE REPUBLIC

Pharmaceutical Exports

DINNER GUESTS TOLD OF INCREASE

SPEAKING at the annual dinner of the Pharmaceutical and Allied Industries' Adaptation Association in Dublin on May 15, the president (Mr. L. V. Nolan) said the Association had been formed primarily to prepare the entry of the industry and individual companies into the Common Market on level terms with competitors, with tariff-free imports into the home market. Exports, which had been worth over half a million pounds in 1963, had almost doubled last year and would appreciably increase in the current year, he said. The Association was currently urging the adoption of national standards and effective quality control based on exacting international standards.

Stabilisation Problems

SURVEY OF WEST GERMAN STUDIES

ATTEMPTS made at the Free University of Berlin, Western Germany, to solve certain problems of pharmaceutical chemistry were described to members of the medical and pharmaceutical professions by Professor G. Schenck (director, pharmaceutical institute) in the first of a series of "Antigen pharmaceutical lectures" in the College of Pharmacy, Dublin, recently. Professor Schenck's talk was entitled "Chemical Problems Concerning the Stabilisation of Some Therapeutically Active Substances." The audience included the president of the

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Commercial instincts

Commerce has played an important part in our country's affairs over the centuries. It is a facet of our everyday life to which, at the right time and in the right place, we do well to pay tribute. The occasion of the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society was wrong both in time and place for an arrogant display of naked commercialism, the more so that a genuine attempt was being made to raise the professional standards of a profession which has suffered greatly from the commercial exploitation of a professional qualification. I am glad that the Society had the courage to put forward its motion. I am not altogether sorry that a section of the meeting behaved in the manner in which it did. Reprehensible as such conduct was, those responsible have justified their presence at the meeting. They have shown lamentably clearly just where they stand in the matter of unity in the raising of our status. What many might have suspected is now abundantly clear. The move to "pack" the meeting, which must have been regarded as clever and inspired by those who organised it, misfired completely. It may have succeeded in its immediate purpose, but in the long term can only have done immeasurable harm to those responsible. And now measures must be taken to counter the threat to the profession of pharmacy and to its whole future. The Society should not hurry to counter the movement. A careful appraisal of the whole situation will have to be made. It may be that some other means will be found of achieving the desired object, for what has been done once can be done again. Little purpose would be served by inviting the Assyrians to attack the fold in the same manner on another occasion. A policy of education of the members of the Society over a period, followed by a nation-wide referendum, might be much more likely to achieve the essential success. But there are other steps which may be taken, not from within but from outside pharmacy.

Educational grants

The time may well come when the Government or the taxpayer will ask how long they can reasonably be expected to subsidise university courses of a duration of four years, with all the expense involved in grants, in professional salaries and in ever more expensive equipment, merely to provide a graduate whose time, for the most part, will be employed in activities that can be undertaken by someone who has not a qualification of a professional kind. They may reasonably ask if they are receiving a proper return for their outlay if the highly trained person is to be responsible for selling to the public such *outré* merchandise as alarm clocks, writing pads and cases, fountain pens, gramophone records and the hundred other articles whose connection with pharmacy is as clear as would be the retailing of pocket handkerchiefs by the butcher. The present situation is ludicrous in the extreme, and any steps the Society may take, either on the present lines or in the way of pressure for fresh legislation, will have the wholehearted support of all who regard self-respect as something above price.

Where we stand

Meantime, although the scenes in London will fade, do not let us forget them, or from whence they came. We know exactly where we stand, thanks to the maladroit actions of June 19, and time will surely prove the "victory" to be the outstanding example of the kind Pyrrhus lamented at Heraclea when he said: "Another such victory and we are lost." Time may even prove that there will be no need for another such victory. Pharmacy, by the throwing down of the gauntlet, has come nearer to its ultimate separation from the commercial bauble. There must, even now, be a feeling of doubt, if only in the hearts of those who sold their birth-right on that dark night of Wednesday, June 19 and one hopes that those doubts may crystallise into a conviction that their action was wrong.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (Mr. P. O'Donnell), the registrar (Mr. G. Coleman), Professor Timoney, the managing director of Antigen, Ltd. (Mr. G. F. F. Fasenfeld), and Mr. L. Thornton (also a director). Professor Schenck's visit to Dublin, was the outcome of a visit by Professor F. Timoney (dean of the College of Pharmacy) to Berlin in 1964, during which he lectured at the Free University.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE Export Credits Guarantee Department has reduced its premium charges by 10 per cent. as from June 1.

THE Society of Cosmetic Chemists of Great Britain have elected Mr. R. Clark resident for 1965-66.

THE Board of Trade is considering an application for the allowance of drawback of duty on natural sponges imported for re-export.

DR. Karl Evang (director-general of Health Services in Norway) has been elected chairman of the Executive Board of the World Health Organisation.

THE Import Duties (General) (No. 4) Order 1965, effective May 31, provides for an increase from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. *ad valorem* in the full rate of import duty on some fatty alcohols.

THE Minister of Health has issued to Executive Councils, memorandum M.(65)47 introducing revised arrangements for assistance with removal expenses incurred by staff and setting out the circumstances in which assistance may be given.

THE abuse of sedatives and stimulants (such as barbiturates, tranquillisers and amphetamines) by young people has led the World Health Assembly to ask the director-general of W.H.O. to study the feasibility of international measures for their control.

THE Minister of Health (Mr. Kenneth Robinson) attended a reception given by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society at the Society's house on May 11. Also present was Sir Benjamin Brimmerod (chairman, Statutory Committee) and a number of senior officers from various Ministries, trade and professional organisations.

SPORT

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SOCIETY. Winner of the competition for the Ucal trophy and prize, played at Dunscair golf club on May 2, was R. Evans (score 74).

LOCAL OFFICERS

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Bristol.—Chairman, T. W. Howells; Vice-chairman, E. George; Treasurer, Mrs. B. J. Young; Social Secretary, G. Arundell; Joint Secretaries, A. F. Huntley and R. L. Keens, Bristol Chamber of Commerce, Old Council House, Corn Street, Bristol, 1.

Leeds.—Chairman, A. G. Reed; Vice-chairman, K. R. Rutter; Chairman-elect, M. Gordon; Treasurer, T. W. Fisher; Secretary, W. Howarth, Wortley Road, Armley, Leeds, 12.

Northern Scottish.—Chairman, D. H. Macfarley; Vice-chairman, C. S. Forbes; Secretary and Treasurer, J. Macpherson, 14 High Street, Inverness-shire.

Poisons List and Rules

EXTENSIVE CHANGES EFFECTIVE JUNE 14

STATUTORY Instruments giving effect to recommendations of the Poisons Board have been published. They are the Poisons List Order, 1965, and the Poisons Rules, 1965 (H.M. Stationery Office, price ninepence each). The changes are as follows (names of affected products, where known, are shown in square brackets):—

Caramiphen; its salts, P.I, S.4b. [Parpanit forte, Taoryl]—Tablets containing not more than the equivalent of 7.5 mgm. of caramiphen base, and liquid preparations containing not more than the equivalent of 0.1 per cent. of caramiphen base. P.I only.

Chloral; its addition and its condensation products; their molecular compounds P.I, S.4b.

Chloral hydrate preparations intended for external application only P.I. [Calmitol ointment.]

Chlormethiazole; its salts, P.I, S.4b. [Heminevrin.]

Cinnarizine P.I, S.3—exempt when in preparations for external application only and preparations containing not more than 1 per cent. for application in the nose or eye (see also below).

Clorexolone, P.I, S.4b. [Nefrolan.]

Dichlorvos, P.II, S.1, S.3 (see below), S.5A, and B., S.7 (see below), S.8, S.16 (required to be coloured in certain cases).

Diperodon; its salts, P.I, S.3—exempt when in preparations intended for external application only, containing not more than 1 per cent. of diperodon calculated as anhydrous base.

Ergot, alkaloids of, whether hydrogenated or not; their homologues; any sale of any substance falling within this item. P.I, S.4b. [Ancofen, Cafergot, Cafergot Q, Deseril, Delysid, Dihydroergotamine—Sandoz, Ergodryl, Ergo Rondase, Ergotrate, Femergin, Gravergol, Hydergine, Lingraine, Medihaler ergotamine, Methergin, Migril, Neo-Femergin, Orgraine, Syntometrine.]

Note:—The entry replaces the item "Ergot (the sclerotia if any species of *Claviceps*); extracts of ergot; tinctures of ergot" which are deleted from S.1.

Fentanyl; its salts removed from S.4A consequent of being within the Dangerous Drugs Act.

Haloperidol item extended to include "and other 4-substituted derivatives of N-(3-*p*-fluorobenzoylpropyl) piperidine." P.I, S.4b. [triperidol, groperidol.]

Hydroxy - *N,N* - dimethyltryptamines their esters or ethers; any salt of any substance falling within this item. P.I, S.4b. [psilocin, psilocybin, Indocybin.]

Monofluoroacetic acid, a salt thereof; fluoracetamide or fluoracetanilide as rodenticides may only be supplied for use on ships and in sewers. References to "aircraft, hangars, industrial premises or warehouses" deleted from certificates in Schedule 14.

Norpipanone, P.I, S.1.

Note:—Already controlled under D.D.A.

Oxalic acid; metallic oxalates, S.3 exempt as "cleaning powders containing the equivalent of not more than 10 per cent. of oxalic acid dihydrate.

Phencyclidine; its salts, P.I, S.1, S.4A. [Sernylan.]

Note:—The entry has been deleted from Part B of the Fourth Schedule.

Phenyl mercuric acetate. Solutions containing not more than 5 per cent. w/v for use in swimming baths, included in Schedule 5 and may be sold by listed sellers of Part II poisons.

Phenyltoloxamine, S.3 exempt when in preparations intended for external application only and preparations containing not more than 1 per cent. for application in nose or eye. (See also below.)

Phosphoric Acid P.II, S.3 exempt as "Fluids containing phosphoric acid, not being descaling preparations containing more than 50 per cent. w/w of orthophosphoric acid."

Phosphorus compounds:—The entries in Group II of Schedule 3 to the Rules providing special exemptions, have been revised as follows:—

Amiton, azinphos-ethyl, azinphos-methyl, demeton-O, demeton-S, diethyl 4-methyl-7-coumarinyl phosphorothionate, diethyl *p*-nitrophenyl phosphate, dimefox, disulfoton, ethion, ethyl *p*-nitrophenyl phenylphosphonothionate, mazidox, mecarbam, mevinphos, mipafox, parathion, phenkapton, phorate, phosphamidon, schradan, sulfotep, TEPP (HEPT), triphosphoric pentadimethylamide and vamidothion are exempt from control when in the form of substances other than preparations for use in agriculture or horticulture. Dichlorvos is exempt when as "Substances other than preparations for use in agriculture or horticulture, not being preparations in (a) impregnated materials containing not more than 20 per cent. of dichlorvos in a resinous or plastic base, or (b) aerosols containing not more than 0.4 per cent. of dichlorvos." Oxydemeton-methyl is exempt when as "substances other than preparations for use in agriculture or, except in aerosol canisters containing not more than 0.25 per cent. w/w of oxydemeton-methyl, for use in horticulture."

Extensive changes have been introduced in Schedule 7. The wording, "Caution. It is dangerous to take this

preparation except under medical supervision" is to apply to "medicines made up ready for the internal treatment of human ailments and containing insulin." The wording, "Caution. It is dangerous to exceed the stated dose, is to apply to medicines (other than medicines containing insulin) made up ready for the internal treatment of human ailments except in the case of a substance included in Schedule 1.

The label, "Caution. This substance is poisonous. The inhalation of its vapour, mist, spray or dust may have harmful consequences. It may also be dangerous to let it come into contact with the skin or clothing" is to apply also to the phosphorus compound dichlorvos.

The warning, "Caution. This may cause drowsiness" applied to preparations for the prevention of motion sickness is to be changed. The new paragraph reads as follows:—

"To be labelled with the words, "Caution. This may cause drowsiness. If affected, do not drive or operate machinery."

Medicines made up ready for the internal treatment of human ailments if the poison is one of the following:—

Anti-histamine substances, the following; their salts; their molecular compounds:—

Antazoline	Diphenhydramine
Bromodiphenhydramine	Diphenylpyraline
Bucizine	Doxylamine
Carbinoxamine	Isothipendyl
Chlorcyclizine	Mebhydrolin
Chlorpheniramine	Meclozine
Cinnarizine	Phenindamine
Clemizole	Pheniramine
Cyclizine	Phenyltoloxamine
Cyproheptadine	Promethazine
3-Di- <i>n</i> -butylaminomethyl-4,5,6-trihydroxy-phthalide	Pyrobutamine
	Thenaldine
	Tolpropamine
	Triprolidine

Substances being tetra-substituted N derivatives of ethylenediamine or propylenediamine.

The new Rules and Poisons List Orders are effective on June 14, 1965, except in respect of the Schedule 7 changes which come into operation on October 1. However, the cautionary labelling required in respect of dichlorvos is to be effective from June 14.



SOD-CUTTING CEREMONY: Mr. O. F. Morgan, M.P.S. (chairman, Glaxo Laboratories (Ireland), Ltd.), cutting the first sod at the site of a new £750,000 Glaxo milk drying plant at Lough Eglish, co. Monaghan, Eire. The spade used in the ceremony was the one used by the late Mr. Alec Nathan (first chairman of the company) to cut the first sod at the Glaxo Greenford factory in Middlesex. The new factory is being built on a 17-acre site and has a frontage of 200 ft. and height of 80 ft. It will provide full-time employment for about fifty men with additional employment for about twenty men for about six months of the year.

SCOTTISH DEPARTMENT EXECUTIVE

Biographical Details of Candidates for Election

THE following members of the Pharmaceutical Society resident in Scotland are presenting themselves for election to the Executive of the Scottish Department. Voting papers were issued on June 3 and must be returned by June 15.

MR. WALTER CHARLES DEANS BAIN, Aberdeen.—Registered as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1933 and is in private practice. A past-chairman of the Executive of the Scottish Department and a member since 1953. A former chairman, Aberdeen and North-eastern Scottish Branch and of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association. At present chairman of the local pharmaceutical committee and a member of the Aberdeen Executive Council. Also a member of the Executive of the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation.

MR. JAMES PIRIE BANNERMAN, Glasgow.—Registered as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1958. A director in the family business. During military service was in charge of the pharmacy at the Army Chest Centre. A committee member of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Branch and president of the Glasgow Pharmacy Club.

MR. ROBERT ARTHUR BRODIE, Hamilton.—Registered as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1950 after studying at the Heriot-Watt College. Apprenticed in private pharmacy and now branch manager in a multiple company. A member of the committee of the Edinburgh and South-eastern Scottish Branch for the past eight years. Was assistant secretary of the local committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in Edinburgh.

MR. GRAHAM CALDER, Aberdeen.—Registered as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1957 after graduating B.Sc. in Pharmacy from Glasgow University. Was employed in hospitals in Glasgow and Greenock before being appointed deputy chief pharmacist of Greenock and District Hospital Board, and has since held senior posts in Glasgow Western Infirmary and Falkirk Infirmary. At present chief pharmacist in Aberdeen Royal Infirmary. A committee member of the Aberdeen and North-eastern Scottish Branch and of the local pharmaceutical committee. A former secretary and treasurer of the Glasgow Branch of the Guild of Public Pharmacists and holds extra-mural teaching appointments in Robert Gordon's Technical College and the department of materia medica and therapeutics, Aberdeen University.

MR. RONALD SINCLAIR DUNCAN, Dundee.—Registered as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1944. Served in the R.A.M.C. 1945-48 and afterwards became assistant pharmacist with C. S. Jolly, Broughty Ferry until 1951, when he became a proprietor pharmacist. A member of the Pharmaceutical General Council (Scotland). Chairman, Dundee and Eastern Scottish Branch and a member of the local pharmaceutical committee, of which he is at present secretary. A former chairman, Dundee Retail Pharmacists' Association.

MR. ANDREW LAWRIE DUNLOP, Kirkcaldy.—Registered as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1944. Has had industrial and wholesale experience and has managed both private and multiple retail pharmacies. Now a proprietor pharmacist. A committee member of the Fife Branch, a member of the local pharmaceutical committee and of the Executive of the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation. A justice of the peace for the county of Fife.

MR. PHILIP MAURICE GOLDBERG, Edinburgh.—Registered as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1961 after studying at the Heriot-Watt College and Dundee Technical College. Now owns three pharmacies in Edinburgh.

MR. JAMES WILLIAM GOODCHILD, Brightons, Falkirk.—Registered as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1932. A proprietor pharmacist, completing his second year as chairman of the Executive of the Scottish Department of which he has been a member since 1957. A member of the Pharmaceutical General Council (Scotland) and its Standing Committee and of the Executive of the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation. A member and past-chairman of the local pharmaceutical committee.

MR. JOHN HECTOR HAWLEY GROAT, Edinburgh.—Registered as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1960 after studying at the Heriot-Watt College. A proprietor pharmacist and a committee member of the Edinburgh and South-eastern Scottish Branch.

MR. FRANK HEPBURN, Edinburgh.—Registered as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1931 and obtained the Diploma in Biochemical Analysis in 1948. Proprietor of two pharmacies. A member of the Executive of the Scottish Department since 1952 and a past-chairman, Edinburgh and South-eastern Scottish Branch. Immediate past-chairman of the Pharmaceutical General Council (Scotland) and of its Standing Committee and a member of the local pharmaceutical committee.

MR. WILLIAM LYDSTONE CLARKE IMRIE, F.P.S., Dundee.—Registered as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1953. He held a commission in the R.A.M.C. during his National Service. Manager of a wholesale firm. Immediate past-chairman, Dundee and Eastern Scottish Branch.

MISS DOROTHEA ISOBEL LESLIE LOCKER, Edinburgh.—Registered as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1941. After six years in retail practice became a hospital pharmacist and is now chief pharmacist in the Edinburgh Northern General Hospital. A past-secretary and chairman of the Edinburgh and East of Scotland Branch of the Guild of Public Pharmacists and chairman of the Edinburgh and East of Scotland Branch of the Society. A member of the Regional Hospital Pharmaceutical Advisory Committee.

MR. DAVID CAMPBELL MAIR, Glasgow.—Registered as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1958 after studying at the Royal College of Science and Techno-

logy, Glasgow. Practical training was carried out in the Western Infirmary, Glasgow, and his National Service in the R.A.M.C. Now in retail pharmacy. A committee member of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Branch and at present convener of its social committee. He is also on the committee of the Glasgow Pharmacy Club.

MR. ROBERT SIMPSON MORRISON, Inverness.—Registered as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1939. A partner in T. Mackenzie & Co., Inverness. Has been a member of the Executive of the Scottish Department for six years. A member of the Pharmaceutical General Council (Scotland) and of its Standing Committee. Chairman of the local pharmaceutical committee and a member of the pharmaceutical services committee. Secretary and treasurer, Inverness Pharmacists' Association.

MR. RUTHERFORD DURHAM NOBLE, Edinburgh.—Registered as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1961 and, after experience in retail pharmacy, is now a medical representative.

MR. ALEXANDER PAXTON, Lochgelly.—Registered as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1937. Superintendent pharmacist of the Co-operative Society in Lochgelly. He has been a member of the local pharmaceutical committee for fifteen years, and its secretary for the past six years.

MR. ROBERT SHEARER, Aberdeen.—Registered as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1941. After an apprenticeship in a private pharmacy he has been manager of Co-operative society branches for twenty years and is now a superintendent pharmacist. A committee member of the Aberdeen and North-eastern Scottish Branch and a member of the local pharmaceutical committee.

LEGAL REPORTS

Guilty of Altering a Prescription

A £50 FINE was imposed at Stony Stratford, Bucks, magistrates court recently on Roy William Franklin, school-teacher, Ansell Road, Stony Stratford, after he had pleaded guilty to a charge of obtaining 25 Drinamyl tablets by altering a prescription and had asked for a similar offence to be taken into consideration. The prosecution alleged that Franklin, who for several months had been obtaining Drinamyl tablets on prescription, had added a prescription for more of the tablets to a prescription given him by his doctor for a bismuth mixture. The chemist at Wolverton was told by Franklin that the writing was smeared because the paper had been dropped "in the wet," but after dispensing the prescription the chemist became suspicious and notified the police.

Exercise Sandals Not Footwear

THE first application for preliminary directions under the Resale Prices Act, 1964, was brought before the Restrictive Practices Court on May 31, For the Registrar of Restrictive Trading

Agreements it was stated that reference adopted in the case under consideration concerned footwear. For Scholl Manufacturing Co., Ltd., a request was made to the Court that foot exercise sandals should be excluded from the reference. Their foot exercise sandals were not treated by the trade as footwear and

were not distributed through ordinary footwear channels. Scholls sold their products through 500 chemists' shops and 200 of their own shops. Mr. Justice Megaw giving judgment said that the reference would be as prepared by the Registrar, but that foot exercise sandals would be excluded.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

WHEN MR. GREGOR MACKENZIE asked the Secretary of State for Scotland on May 26 whether, in the plans for new hospitals, provision was to be made for consulting rooms for use by general practitioners in the surrounding areas, MRS. JUDITH HART (Under-Secretary of State for Scotland) replied that where the general practitioners wished to practise from accommodation at a proposed new hospital, and satisfactory arrangements could be agreed, the regional boards and the Minister would readily consider providing suitable accommodation.

Food Labelling

MR. R. J. POUNDER asked the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food if he would introduce legislation to require all canners and packagers of food-stuffs to date-stamp all tins and packages with the date of manufacture. MR. JAMES HOY (Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) in a written answer on May 26 said the Food Standards Committee examined such a proposal in its recent comprehensive Report on Food Labelling but made no recommendations upon it. A large number of representations about the Report had since been received, including some about date-marking. The Ministry was now studying all the representations with a view to formulating proposals for new food labelling regulations so quickly as possible.

Oral Contraceptives

DR. WYNNDHAM DAVIES asked the Minister of Health if he was satisfied that contraceptive tablets might be safely prescribed to patients in the National Health Service, and if he would make a comparative assessment of the relative safety of contraceptive tablets as against pregnancy and childbirth risks to health. MR. KENNETH ROBINSON (Minister of Health) in a written reply on May 26 said the Committee on Safety of Drugs was at present investigating whether there was evidence of risk in the use of oral contraceptives. Any statement, including any comparison with the normal risks associated with pregnancy and childbirth, must await the outcome of the investigation.

Retail Prices

MR. AUSTEN ALBU (Minister of State, Economic Affairs) informed MR. IOAN L. EVANS on May 27 that the Government had no precise information about individual price changes from trading organisations or from other sources. But it followed clearly from the recent White Paper on Prices and Incomes that where non-labour costs were reduced

and there was no offsetting an unavoidable increase in labour or capital costs per unit of output, prices should be reduced. MR. EVANS had asked how many trading organisations had informed the Government that they were reducing retail prices because of the reduction in the import surcharge on April 27.

Resale Price Maintenance

MR. EDMUND DELL asked the President of the Board of Trade on May 27 what was the average annual value of sales of goods covered by the Resale Prices Act, how many applications for exemptions had been registered under the Act, and what was the annual retail value of goods covered by those applications. He also asked how many applications had been voluntarily withdrawn. MR. GEORGE DARLING (Minister of State, Board of Trade) said that precise information about the value of goods sold subject to resale price maintenance was not available. Some time before the enactment of the Resale Prices Act it had been estimated that about 40 per cent. of consumers' expenditure on goods was on price maintained goods, which would imply an annual value of, broadly, £5,000 millions. Under the Resale Prices Act, resale price maintenance was now unlawful, except in respect of goods which had been registered. He understood from the Registrar that 654 applications had been accepted for registration, but no estimate was available of the retail value of the goods to which the applications related, nor of the extent to which suppliers of registered goods were continuing to practise resale price maintenance. The Act contained no provision for the withdrawal of applications once they had been entered on the register.

Testing of Drugs

A number of members submitted questions to the Minister of Health on May 31 referring to the report on cheap drugs written by Mr. F. G. Stock (research chemist, Birmingham Analytical Laboratories) and asking the Minister to set up a central testing unit for all drugs. Additionally, DR. W. DAVIES asked the Minister if he would take steps to supervise the activities of "small mushroom firms attempting to take advantage of Sections 41 and 46 of the Patents Act, 1949, and lacking the facilities or pharmaceutical experience of established companies." MR. ROBINSON said that in the course of the current review of medicines legislation he was considering what measures were necessary to secure that checks on the safety, quality and efficacy of drugs met present-day requirements. Later Mr. Robinson said the

Government was grateful for the discovery which Mr. Stock had made concerning the pædiatric drops. Certificates of analysis in respect of drugs imported by the Ministry under Section 46 of the Patents Act were supplied by the overseas manufacturer for each batch of drugs imported for hospital use. The Ministry was aware that the present legislation was not "sufficient on this matter because, except for a limited range of substances such as sera-vaccines and injectable antibiotics the law as it stands provides no direct means of requiring manufacturers to incorporate adequate quality controls in the process of production." MRS. J. BUTLER asked if it would be possible to bring forward comprehensive legislation at an early date and was there any means of insisting on the quality control procedures of manufacturers and importers being published and made available. MR. ROBINSON replied that in the interim it would be necessary to rely on the powers of the food and drugs authorities. He was anxious that there should be no avoidable delay in introducing the new legislation. DR. S. SUMMERSKILL suggested it might be possible to institute a Government testing and licensing agency "straight away." MR. ROBINSON replied that the quantity of what were called cheap drugs imported from foreign sources by importers for profit was "a very small proportion of the total consumption of drugs in the United Kingdom." He added that he was not satisfied that a central testing unit was necessarily the most effective provision but, even so, he did not think it could be implemented without legislation. Replying to other questioners Mr. Robinson pointed out that the necessary consultations had not yet been completed but the proposed legislation would be ready, "before very long." It would be a comprehensive Bill when it was introduced.

All-night Service

MR. C. LOUGHLIN (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health) informed Mr. E. S. Heffer in a written answer on May 31 that no chemist provided an all-night service in Liverpool, "other arrangements exist in the National Health Service for the provision of urgently needed medicines."

E.E.C. Directive

MR. J. HALL asked the Minister of Health what representations had been made to him to introduce regulations governing the production, testing and sale of pharmaceuticals similar to those adopted by the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community. MR. ROBINSON in a written answer on May 31 said, "None," but the implications of the first directive of the European Economic Community in relation to those matters were being studied in the course of the current review of medicines legislation.

Sales Campaigns

MR. L. PAVITT asked the Minister of Health what study he had made of the effect on National Health Service prescribing of the sales campaigns conducted by drug firms which saturated an area with their representatives;

what comparisons as regards prescribing had been made between such areas and those adjoining; and if he would make a statement. MR. ROBINSON in a written reply on May 31 said, "None," but the Committee of Inquiry into the relationship between the National Health Service and the Pharmaceutical Industry would be examining sales promotion practices generally and he would draw Mr. Pavitt's question to their attention.

Hormones in Agriculture

MR. I. R. MAXWELL asked the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food if he would introduce legislation prohibiting the use of hormones in agriculture. MR. JOHN MACKIE (Joint Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) in a written answer on May 19 said "No," but pointed out the Scientific Advisory Panel was currently considering the general question of the use of hormones in agriculture and its advice was expected shortly.

Fowl Pest Policy

In a written reply to a question from MR. BERT HAZELL on May 26 about the control of fowl pest in England and Wales, MR. FREDERICK PEART (Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) said: "The results of the policy of controlling sub-acute Newcastle disease by statutory measures and the use of dead vaccine have been very encouraging. The incidence of the disease has been considerably reduced. I have, therefore, decided that the present policy shall be continued. It is essential, however, if good control of the disease is to be maintained, for maximum use to be made of the vaccine and for the recommendations of the manufacturers to be followed. The policy will be kept under review, particularly in the light of progress made in research on Newcastle disease and on vaccines at the Central Veterinary Laboratory."

Prevention of Tooth Decay

MRS. J. BUTLER asked the Minister of Health what research had been undertaken in the United Kingdom into the new compound containing zirconium which was now being tested in America as a preventive of tooth decay. In a written reply on May 31, Mr. Robinson said he did not know of any, but any scientific reports from abroad would be carefully examined.

Use of Synthetic Oestrogens

MR. I. R. MAXWELL asked the Secretary of State for Education and Science if he would instruct the Medical Research Council to carry out research on the effects on man of the use of hormones in agriculture. MR. A. CROSLAND (Secretary of State for Education and Science) in a written reply on May 31 said that several Government committees had considered the possible effects. The available evidence did not support the view that a special investigation, of the kind Mr. Maxwell suggested, was at present required.

Drug Dependence and Addiction

MR. B. T. PARKIN asked the Home Secretary whether he would set up an inquiry into the causes and extent of non-pharmacological progression from the amphetamine-barbiturate type of

teenage drug addiction to that of classified dangerous drugs. SIR FRANK SOSKICE (Home Secretary) in a written answer on May 31 said the Interdepartmental Committee on Drug Addiction was already considering certain aspects of the general problem and he proposed to await its report before considering, in consultation with the Minister of Health, whether further inquiry into the particular factors likely to cause drug dependence and addiction was needed.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

BORAX (HOLDINGS) GROUP.—Sales to external customers in six months ended March 31 were £21.87 millions (£20.04 millions); trading surplus was £4.19 millions (£4.07 millions) and profit before tax £2.32 millions (£2.52 millions).

SMITH & NEPHEW ASSOCIATED COMPANIES, LTD.—Sales for twelve weeks ended March 27 increased by 12 per cent. over the comparable period of 1964. Profit was £703,000 (£636,000) and income from associated companies £67,000 (£62,000).

MELLINS FOODS, LTD.—A dividend of 20 per cent. for 1964-65 is declared. No dividend has been paid for four years and the directors have waived their right to a dividend on their own holdings for 1964-65. The group earned a pre-tax profit of £94,218 (£85,389 for the previous thirteen months).

EUCRYL, LTD.—Mr. H. E. Howard (chairman), told shareholders on May 25 that recent acquisitions have necessitated a further re-organisation of the sales force. That was of necessity, an expensive operation. He hoped to report a reasonable rise in profits next year, but the full benefits of this re-organisation would not be felt until future years.

JEYES GROUP, LTD.—Group net sales for the 12 weeks ended March 27 at £1,476,000 were only 1 per cent.

higher than those for the corresponding period of 1964. Profits were adversely affected by the 15 per cent. import surcharge and showed a reduction at £96,000 (against £103,000). In the eight weeks to May 22 there has been a marked improvement in both sales and profits. With effect from July 1 Mr. S. N. Steen is to be appointed deputy-chairman in place of Mr. J. M. Fenton, who remains on the board.

FISONS, LTD.—Group profit before taxation for the full year 1964-65, is expected to be at least £350,000 greater than the previous year's figure of £3,948,679. While the fertiliser activities are maintaining their position, the expected improvement comes entirely from the expansion of the Group's other interests both at home and overseas. Exports are running at a rate 30 per cent. higher than last year. The board are confident that a dividend of 12 per cent. for the year can be maintained and have decided to pay an interim dividend of 5 per cent. (4½ per cent.) thereby lessening the difference between the interim and final payments.

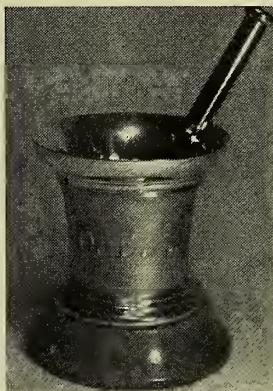
IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.—Group sales for the first quarter amounted to £200 millions (against £165 millions in same period 1964) and group income before taxation, £30 millions (£26 millions). For various reasons, particularly the consolidation of the accounts of British Nylon Spinners in the first quarter of 1965, the sales figures for the two quarters are not comparable. There was, however, a true increase of 10 per cent. in the volume of home sales and of 16 per cent. in the volume of exports. The f.o.b. value of exports reached £40 millions in the first quarter of 1965. Profit margins over the group's business as a whole remained substantially unchanged. As the Finance Bill is still the subject of debate and the nature and extent of company taxation are therefore uncertain, figures for taxation have not been given.

A COLLEAGUE HONOURED

Presentation to Mr. D. E. Sparshott

A DINNER in honour of Mr. Donald E. Sparshott, who recently retired from the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee, was held in London on May 25. It was given by his colleagues on that Committee and by the secretary (Mr. J. Wright) and assistant secretary (Mr. J. Charlton). The toast "Our Guest of Honour" was proposed by Mr. Harry Steinman.

The chairman of the Committee (Mr. Harold G. Moss), on behalf of his colleagues, and the secretary and assistant secretary, then presented Mr. Sparshott with a bell metal mortar and



pestle, specially cast at Whitechapel Bell Foundry. The mortar was embossed with the initials "D.E.S." and engraved "Member of Central N.H.I. and N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committees 1941-1965."

PERSONALITIES

MR. W. G. FOWLER, who has been elected *chairman* of Liverpool Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and *president* of Liverpool Chemists' Association in succession to Mr. Denver L. Rees, has a pharmacy in Stonebridge Lane, Liverpool. He has secured new premises in Sugar Lane, Knowsley, to which he is transferring

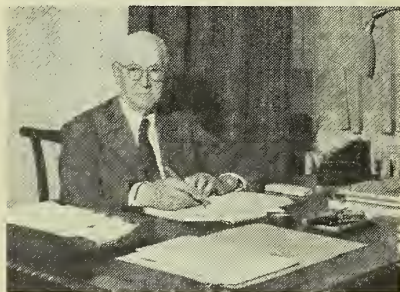


ing shortly, maintaining the Stonebridge Lane shop as a cosmetics store. A native of Ellesmere Port, Mr. Fowler qualified at Liverpool School of Pharmacy in 1941. He is the present captain of Liverpool Chemists' Golfing Society, a member of Woolton golf club and a past-president of Liverpool School of Pharmacy Old Students Association.

SIR HENRY DALE

Tributes to mark his ninetieth birthday

SIR Henry Dale, O.M., the distinguished British physiologist, a Nobel prize-winner and a past-president of the Royal Society, celebrates his ninetieth birthday on June 9. As a token of their great respect and gratitude for the many services which Sir Henry has rendered to the school of pharmacy,



University of London, the council of the school is marking the occasion by admitting him an Honorary Fellow of the School.

The Wellcome Historical Medical Library are marking the occasion by staging an exhibit which will include photographs from 1880 onwards, some of his laboratory notebooks, first editions of his books together with birthday tributes from a number of distinguished scientific men throughout the world.

In 1904, as Dr. Dale, he accepted the late Sir (then Mr.) Henry Wellcome's invitation to become director of the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, in which position he remained until 1914. In his notes on that period Sir Henry said that but for a chance observation, his work with ergot (a subject suggested by Mr. Wellcome) might have been perfunctory. A chance observation occurred when he was testing some dried adrenal glands in animals to find if they contained adequate

BUSINESS CHANGES

THE telephone number of Edme, Ltd.'s Mistley works has been changed to Manningtree 2232.

MR. C. E. WISBY, M.P.S., opened a pharmacy at 68 Cavendish Square Park South, Swindon, Wilts on May 29.

BRITISH SURGICAL HOUSES, LTD., have removed to 23 Tulketh Street, Southport (telephone: 2921).

Appointments

E. R. SQUIBB & SONS, LTD., Regal House, Twickenham, Middlesex, announce that Mr. P. D. Peiser (formerly general manager) has been appointed assistant managing director to the company.—Mr. J. Bardwell (formerly secretary), has been appointed finance director.

BRONCO, LTD., Hackney Wick, London, E.9, have appointed Mr. R. S. Hellings to a newly created post of consumer sales manager. Mr. R. V. Foulkes (Eastern district manager) takes over the position of Northern region manager; and Mr. P. A. Black becomes Eastern district manager.

DEATHS

BROWNLOW. — Recently, Mr. Robert Whiteley Brownlow, aged ninety-two. Mr. Brownlow, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1895, owned a pharmacy at Melton Mowbray, Leics, for many years. Known to many people as "Mr. Melton," Mr. Brownlow could claim a life-time of public service. From 1906



until 1910 he was a town warden, was first elected to Melton urban council in 1907 and was its chairman from 1919 until 1930. He was a magistrate for thirty-two years and for much of that time he was chairman of the bench. For 50 years, until his retirement in 1958, he was a governor of Melton Grammar School and at the time of his death, he was president of Melton Building Society. Mr. Brownlow was awarded the M.B.E. in 1959.

BURDON.—On May 30, Mr. James Rowland Burdon, M.P.S., 12 Abbeygate Street, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, aged eighty-nine. Mr. Burdon worked in the Bury pharmacy for seventy-four years, retiring only a year ago. The business which bears his name in Abbeygate Street was founded in 1831, and his son, Mr. G. H. Burdon, M.P.S., represents the third generation of pharmacists. Mr. J. R. Burdon was a scholar of French, a musician, an antiquarian of considerable knowledge.

DERRY.—In Essex County Hospital recently, Mr. Herbert Norman Derry, M.P.S., aged fifty-four. He was in business at Wivenhoe, Essex. Mr. Derry, formerly of High Street, Walton-on-Naze, transferred to Wivenhoe, Essex, in 1963.

ROBERTS. — On May 23, Mr. Arthur John Roberts, F.P.S., Crescent Road, Truro, aged eighty-five. Mr. Roberts was a former mayor of Truro and also served on Cornwall County Council from 1934 until 1962, when he suffered a severe illness.

ROWSON. — Recently, Mr. Sydney Taylor Rowson, M.P.S., 192 Heathfield Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, 19. Mr. Rowson qualified in 1922.

SMITH.—On May 2, Mr. Gerald Hugh Smith, 12 Coombe Terrace, Brighton, 7, Sussex, aged forty-eight. Mr. Smith qualified in 1938.

SMITH.—On May 18, Mr. Robert Frederick Smith, M.P.S., 6 The Crescent, Hetton-le-Hole, co. Durham. Mr. Smith qualified in 1901.

WARD.—At Hastings, on May 23, Mr. George Irving Ward, 21 Buckley Street, Audenshaw, Manchester. Mr. Ward recently retired from his post as office manager with Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Ltd., Bardsley Vale, where he had spent the whole of his working life, having joined the company in 1912.

Classic Paper

In 1910, Dale and Barger published their classic paper "Chemical structure and sympathomimetic action of amines." The word "sympathomimetic," coined by Henry Dale in that paper, has become the standard term for that type of action. In the same year, with his colleague Dr. (later Sir Patrick) Laidlaw, he described the physiological effect of histamine, a compound discovered some three years earlier by the Wellcome team.

When Sir Henry left in 1914 to take charge of the biological and pharmacological section of laboratories set up by the Government's Medical Research Committee, his work was recognised by his election to the fellowship of the Royal Society. In 1936 he became one of the first Wellcome trustees under Sir Henry Wellcome's will, being elected chairman of the Trustees in 1938. He remained chairman until 1961 when he became scientific consultant to the Wellcome Trust, in which capacity he is still very active.

PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY INQUIRY

Names of Committee members announced

THE names of ten members of the Committee of Inquiry into the relationship of the pharmaceutical industry with the National Health Service were announced by Mr. Kenneth Robinson (Minister of Health) in a written answer on May 31.

They are:—MR. BRIAN ABEL-SMITH, M.A., Ph.D., Reader in social administration, London School of Economics and author of books on the National Health Service including "The Cost of the National Health Service in England and Wales" which was prepared for the Guillebaud Committee;

PROFESSOR G. V. R. BORN, M.A., D.Phil., M.B., Ch.B., Vandervell professor of pharmacology, Royal College of Surgeons and director of the Thrombosis Research Group of the Medical Research Council;

SIR JAMES COOK, D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.R.S., vice-chancellor, University of Exeter, past president, Royal Institute of Chemistry, member of Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and chairman of the Advisory Committee on Pesticides and other Toxic Chemicals;

MR. P. J. CURTIS, C.B., C.B.E., former secretary, Exchequer and Audit Department;

DR. H. N. LEVITT, general medical practitioner, founder member of the College of General Practitioners;

MR. R. G. LLOYD, Q.C., practising member of the Patents Bar.

PROFESSOR EDITH T. PENROSE, A.B., M.A., Ph.D., professor of economics, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London; Reader, London School of Economics;

MR. L. ROBERTSON, managing director, Scott & Robertson, Ltd., and Unijute, Ltd., and chairman, Eastern Regional Hospital Board (Scotland);

MR. J. D. RUSSELL, M.A., F.C.A., member of the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, member of the Board of Referees and of the Commission for the New Towns and a member of the Lang Committee of Inquiry into Ministry of Aviation Contracts;

SIR EDWARD WAYNE, M.Sc., Ph.D., M.D., F.R.C.P., regius professor of the practice of medicine, University of Glasgow, chairman, Clinical Research Board of the Medical Research Council 1960-1964, and chairman, British Pharmacopoeia Commission 1958-1963.

The Minister said that the name of another member would be announced

shortly. The chairman of the Committee is Lord Sainsbury (chairman of J. Sainsbury, Ltd.), member of Food Research Advisory Committee since 1960 and member of the N.E.D.C. Committee for the Distributive Trades since 1964.

Following the Minister's announcement, the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry stated, "We have already said that we welcome the decision to set up a Committee of Inquiry to consider the relationship between the pharmaceutical industry and the National Health Service. If the Committee now appointed is not as broadly representative as we might

have wished — we are particularly rather disappointed that no representative of research based industry is included — we remain confident that an impartial inquiry will reveal that there are few areas in which the population as a whole have benefited more in the last thirty years than in the development of sophisticated medicine. Since patients generally do not know the names of the medicines prescribed for them nor the names of the manufacturers they are largely unaware of the contribution of the pharmaceutical industry to the improvement of the nation's health and the reduction of infant mortality.

The eventual publication of the Committee's report will greatly help to demonstrate the facts about medicines used in the National Health Service."

A NEW RESEARCH CENTRE AT HARLOW

Wide functions of development and co-ordination

A NEW research and development centre to serve all divisions of F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd., has been opened on a 4-acre site at Harlow, Essex. It provides facilities for research, technical service to customers, process investigation and product evaluation, and reflects principal existing interests of the group (heavy inorganic chemicals, brominated and special-purpose organic chemicals, pharmaceuticals, mercurials and agricultural chemicals, etc.).

The centre comprises blocks for technical service, research, administration and information service, and central services, an experimental foundry and a pilot-plant laboratory. The technical service block (10,000 sq. ft.) includes laboratories each specialising in one section of the group's interests but working in co-operation with each other to solve interrelated problems. The research block (7,000 sq. ft.) is subdivided into organic, inorganic and analytical laboratories, micro-biological centre and associated service laboratories.

Aiding Customers

The Technical Service Department has been designed to serve both the group and its customers. It will examine new products, investigate competitors' materials, expand the properties and uses of existing products, advise on solving production problems, and act as link with the research departments of other manufacturers whose products are sold by the group on the United Kingdom market.

A general chemicals laboratory (formerly located at Stratford) is specially concerned with agricultural chemicals, mercurials, heavy inorganics, organic bromine compounds, quaternaries and chelating agents. A high proportion of the group's manufactured goods fall within those general categories and the laboratory is responsible for developing new products within those areas.

Research Department

The research department is built round four organic, two inorganic and four analytical laboratories, a microbiological section and ancillary laboratories. The inorganic laboratories have the usual standard equipment, plus a range of grinding equipment (ball-mills, air-microniser, hydro-cyclone for wet classification and particle-sizing technologies such as photomicrography), sedimentation balance, etc. There is also a unit for differential thermoanalysis. The microbiology laboratory has been designed for study of the fungicidal properties of new and existing products, and for investigating methods of protecting industrial materials from attack by micro-organisms.

The centre, which cost £400,000, is generally responsible for guiding and advising the individual works laboratories, and for disseminating information throughout the group. The director in charge is Dr. F. C. Lloyd, F.R.I.C., and the head of the research department is Dr. Z. E. Jolles, D.Sc., B.Pharm., F.R.I.C. There are thirty graduates in a staff of 100.



The research and development centre built for F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd., at Harlow New Town, Essex, was formally opened on May 19. The centre will cater for all the companies in the group including the development of pharmaceutical products for Berk Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Dextran Solutions.—Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics, have introduced a new speciality Lomodex, a solution of 10 per cent. w/v of dextran of average molecular weight 40,000 in normal saline or in 5 per cent. w/v of dextrose. The pack is a 540-ml transfusion bottle.

FOODS

Sole Chemist Wholesalers.—The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, London, N.1, have been appointed the sole chemist wholesalers for Lytaweat, a new starch-reduced crispbread manufactured by Peek Frean & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.16.

Low-calorie Drinks.—Designed for the expanding slimming market, Beechams Foods, Ltd., Beecham House, Great West Road, Brentford, are offering Chekwate, low-calorie fruit drinks in orange, lemon or lime. The company claim Chekwate is fruitier, better tasting and designed to meet with complete consumer acceptance.

For the Baby.—Galactina S.A., 3123 Belp, near Berne, Switzerland, invite pharmacists to write for information and samples of four new baby food preparations. They are Galactina Instant cereals, Instant vegetables, Instant fruit and Galactina 8 Instant vegetables. To prepare the flakes are merely stirred into warm milk or water. "A saving in work, time—and money."

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

Luxury Foam Bath.—Weil's new foam bath is said to create an atmosphere of refreshing luxury and is being issued with two perfumes, Antilope and Fraicheur. Distributed by A. D. Perrie Distributors, Ltd., 8 Rutland Street, London, S.W.7, the pack is a plastic bottle containing sufficient for 10 baths.

New Size and Pack.—Rayette's Aqua-Net hairspray is now available through



At left: Rayette Aqua Net hair spray distributed by Chemist Brokers, Crown House, Morden, Surrey.



Above: Berners Body-fresh antiseptic deodorant Cologne, distributed by Continental Cosmetics, Ltd., 88 Fonthill Road, London, N.4.

the selling agents, Chemist Brokers (a division of Food Brokers, Ltd.), Crown House, Morden, Surrey. Pack is a 16-oz. printed aerosol can, 13 oz. filled.

Products for Eye Beauty.—Helena Rubinstein, Ltd., have produced a new eyeliner pencil (propelling and smooth-textured with spare lead included) in black, brown, navy blue, grey or moss green, and a new waterproof "fashion brow" (with wedge-shaped brush) in black, brown and grey.

"Bare Essentials" in Lipsticks.—J. C. Gambles division of Chesebrough-Pond's, Ltd., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10, are introducing for the summer four "delectable" new "bare essentials" shades of Cutex lipsticks: "Essentially bare" (coloured like a tea-rose), "essentially pink" (like a sweet pea), "essentially naturelle" (like a wild rose) and "essentially honey" (like honey-suckle). During June all shades of Cutex lipstick are available at existing trade terms. The recommended retail price is being increased on July 1.

Deodorant for Young Users.—Gibbs Proprietaries, Ltd., Hesketh House, Portman Square, London, W.1, are test marketing in the Midlands a new product called Sure. It is being made available in a range of applicators: a quick-drying spray, containing "more liquid than other leading brands," a non-sticky roll-on; and quick-drying aerosol that is claimed to obviate the need for talcum powder and is issued in new upward-spraying dispenser. Sure combats perspiration odour by means of a germicide, non-sticky and instant drying. It has a light perfume and does not stain clothing.

A Companion Pack.—Correct deodorant by Coty (England), Limited, Coty House, 3 Stratford Place, London, W.1, has proved so successful in its roll-on container that the company are to make it available in a spray. Correct spray-on deodorant is to be on sale from July. The lightly perfumed liquid is sprayed on to the skin by means of a spray nozzle fitted into a flexible polythene bottle. The liquid dries rapidly on the skin. It creates a fresh cool feeling, and although it has mild astringent properties, it cannot harm delicate fabrics. Nevertheless the company suggest that, like all deodorants and anti-perspirants, it should not be applied within twenty-four hours of shaving or using a depilatory.

Cake Eye-shadow Colour.—Germaine Monteil, 2 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, offer "the first brush-on eye-shadow created to contour with colour." A two-part compact holds two co-ordinated, powdered shades of one colour—a light and a dark shade—to be used interchangeably on the lid and the bone to create contours with colour. "The placement of the light and dark gives exciting, complimentary depth to eyes in the simplest way yet discovered." The product is easy to apply to a clean, dry surface with dual bias brush (with brushes at either end, one for applying the light shade and one for the dark).

The powdered colour is "weightless on the lids" and is claimed not to take or settle in the creases of the lid.

"Shimmer" in Cosmetics.—Goya International, 161 New Bond Street, London, W.1, state that a "shimmer," which "spells out more excitement," is embodied in a new and exclusive Goya Golden Girl cosmetic, lipshimmer. Lipshimmer, it is stated, is applied in the same way as a conventional lipstick but has many exciting properties which make it unique. It "virtually doubles" the lipstick wardrobe, transforming all normal lipstick shades into "shimmer" shades. In use, it is applied after normal lipstick. After use the Lipshimmer "bullet" is wiped clean with a tissue and is then ready for use again. Because it contains natural pearl, Lipshimmer also gives a soft, translucent finish. The product is presented in a specially designed case with cap bearing delicate tracery of white and gold on a ribbed column.

SUNDRIES

Insulated Cups in Set.—Insulex, Ltd., 124 Barlby Road, London, W.10, announce the introduction of new insulated cups in gift box of six complete with saucers, or four in gift box with snack tray. The cups are designed to keep drinks either hot or cold three times as long as single-walled cups, and are also claimed virtually unbreakable and stain resistant. They are available in three colours (ruby red, birch green and Mediterranean blue).

Redesigned.—For many years, Chilton Electric Products, Ltd., Hungerford, Berks have manufactured and marketed an electric home hair clipper which has acquired a reputation for long life and reliability. With the increasing public awareness of good design, the company felt a new design



was necessary. Kenneth Grange, F.S.I.A., who was recently awarded a Duke of Edinburgh's prize for elegant design, was commissioned to design a new model to be both aesthetically pleasing and simple to use. The new hair clipper, which is mushroom grey colour, is guaranteed for one year and is supplied in an attractive metal framed presentation case covered with leather cloth. The accessories include a long hair trimming attachment, comb, socket adaptor, 6 ft. of flex, lubrication oil and an instruction book. The hair clipper is suitable for 220-240 v. a.c. only.

TRADE NOTES

Discontinued.—John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd., Worsley Bridge Road, London, S.E.26, have discontinued all sizes of Tin Oxtabets. Stocks are exhausted.

Available at Old Rate.—The new Procol retail price comes into effect immediately. However, Menley & James, Ltd., Mundells, Welwyn Garden City, are to continue to offer the product at the old trade price until July 3. A reply-paid order form is included with this issue.

Change in Carriage Paid Terms.—A. Wander, Ltd., 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, state that the new postal charges introduced on May 17 have compelled an increase in carriage paid terms. Henceforth only orders for goods to the value of £5 and over are dispatched carriage paid by the company.

Competition.—H. J. Heinz & Co., Ltd., have introduced a contest entitled "Pick of the Tots" asking mothers to fit a well-known song title to a picture of a baby. The first prize is £1,000 and a special feature of the promotion is that 100,000 records of nursery rhymes are to be given away free. Point of sale material in full colour and entry forms are available for stockists.

Approved.—In a further group of appliances recently approved by the British Electrical Approvals Board for Domestic Appliances are the Empress Safety-Matic and the Automatic GU25-L blankets, both manufactured by Monogram Electric, Ltd., Lincoln House, 296 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, and the model 200 shaver manufactured by Ronson Products, Ltd., 352 Strand, London, W.C.2.

Sales Increase.—Ever-Ready Personna, 26/28 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1, report that a survey shows that consumer purchases of Personna blades rose 60 per cent. during the period January to April. During the same period the overall consumer purchases of all blades fell by 21 per cent. The company attributes the rise in Personna sales largely to the reduced price pack offer to the consumer concomitant with maintaining full profit margins for retailers.

Blanket Repairs.—Ekco Heating and Electrical, Ltd., 41 Old Street, London, E.C.1, announce that the standard service charge for routine inspection of Ekco electric blankets has been increased from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., inclusive of packing and return carriage. The manufacturers recommend users, in order to ensure the speediest possible return, to avail themselves of the service between April and September. Address for return of blankets is Ekco "Warm-glow" Service Department, Progress Road, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.

Free Booklets on Resuscitation.—Phillips Scott & Turner Co., 2 St. Mark's Hill, Surbiton-upon-Thames, Surrey, are making available free to Delrosa customers during the summer months a free "Kiss of Life" booklet. Point-of-sale display material holding

copies of the booklet are being offered by the company's salesmen to chemists and other stockists. The booklet illustrates with text and drawings the "Kiss of Life" mouth-to-mouth resuscitation as it applies to babies and young children.

Change of Name.—Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., Dag-enham, Essex, announce that propamide ophthalmic solution has been renamed Brolene eye drops. The formulation remains the same, propamide isethionate 0.1 per cent., only the name has changed. Brolene eye drops are indicated in the treatment of conjunctivitis, especially the chronic form and other superficial eye infections. One or two drops should be instilled two or three times daily for about a week. Pack is a 15 mil dropper bottle.

Products Withdrawn from a Series.—Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.2, have discontinued manufacturing Dequadin cream, Dequalone-P, Dequalone lotion, Dequadin tulle and Dequadin ear drops, following reports that current formulations of topical dequalinium products may, in dermatological use in conditions of occlusion (particularly in the anogenital area), cause necrotic lesions on the penis and on other skin sites. Dequadin products for use in the mouth (Dequadin lozenges, Dequadin paint and Dequaspon) are not involved and are continuing to be marketed.

Labels to Meet Regulations.—To comply with the Weights and Measures Regulations, it is necessary from July 31 for all goods offered for sale, that come within the scope of the legislation, to be marked with the weight of the contents. Dorothy Gray, Ltd., Marshall Road, Hampden Park, Eastbourne, Sussex, state that though they have, since the beginning of the year, been labelling their products with the contents, some containers with unsuitable labels may still remain in dealers' hands. They ask for lists of such merchandise so that they can send suitable labels and point out that the labelling requirements also cover coffrets left over from Christmas, 1964.

Holiday Closings

As announced last week, the normal Whitsun holiday is from closing time on Friday, June 4, until normal opening time on Tuesday, June 8. The following special arrangements should be noted:—A. WANDER, LTD., 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, urgent requirements from John Bell & Croyden, 50 Wigmore Street, London, W.1, or from J. & W. C. Gaw, Belfast, Northern Ireland. NORTHERN PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Galen House, Bradford, 1, open on Tuesday, June 8 from 9 a.m.—12 noon. IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., Pharmaceuticals Division, Grangemouth warehouse open as usual on Whit Monday.—ANGLO-FRENCH DRUG CO., LTD., 11 Guilford Street, London, W.C.1, announce that their order and dispatch departments will be closed for two weeks from June 21.

During that period products of the company may be obtained from John Bell & Croyden, 50 Wigmore Street, London, W.1, or from Wilcox, Jozeau & Co., 74 White Lion Street, London, N.1.

Competitions

Father's Day Displays.—Father's day window banners, hanging "mobiles and stickers" are being mailed to Old Spice stockists by Shulton (Great Britain), Ltd., 100 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3, in support of national Press advertising for father's day (June 20). The campaign is being backed by a ½-minute colour film in more than 400 cinemas. A window display competition for non-professionally dressed windows has been arranged, the prizes being holidays in Spain and Paris with travel in British United Airways' newest luxury jetliner, the BAC One-Eleven. There are also about forty regional cash prizes. The contest is based on the use of a specially supplied colour display sheet and the entries are being judged for originality of use and general presentation of the display. A pre-packed floor "merchandiser" is being distributed to certain chemists. It contains a selected combination of Old Spice gift items.

Bonus Offers

PROGRESS SHAVING BRUSH (VULFIX), LTD., Peel Road, Douglas, Isle of Man. Vulfix shaving brushes. Twenty invoiced as eighteen on mixed parcel.

HELENE CURTIS, LTD., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. *Magic Secret* skin lotion. Half price for three months; *Spray Net* hair spray, 8-oz. size: Fourteen invoiced as twelve; 16-oz. size: Thirteen invoiced as twelve. *Go Gay* hair spray, 2s. 6d. reduction on 8-oz. size; egg shampoo. Twelve invoiced as eleven. For nine-week period.

Premium Offers

KIMBERLY-CLARK, LTD., Larkfield, Maidstone, Kent. Kleenex for men (as nappy liner) in parcel distributed by Bounty Services. Courtelle pram blanket worth 18s. 6d. for 11s.



PRODUCTS FOR PETS: Dason shampoo and conditioner for pets, manufacturers of which are Day & Sons (Crewe), Ltd., 25 Hope Street, Crewe, Ches. The shampoo, formulated with lanolin and pyrethrins, is applied direct to the animal's coat from the squeeze bottle, leaving one hand free to control the pet. The conditioner is balanced mineral formulation containing vitamins A, D, E and the B group in a free-flowing powder, easily measured and mixed with the pet's meal.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Basis of Payment

SIR,—Aromaticus is feeling pleased at being paid for 6 x 30 Corosedine (19s.) when he actually dispensed from a 250 (see *C. & D.*, May 29, p. 567). I think he will find that he has been paid for 180 from a 250 pack, on the usual heads we lose tails they win basis. I would be most interested to know, if he is lucky enough to get a reply.

C. A. PICKFORD,
Grantham

Support Sought

SIR,—The special general meeting will be one of the most important meetings of the Society, probably the most important of the century, and it is necessary that as many as possible attend. Indeed, it is their duty to do so when the future of pharmacy is at stake. Pharmacists living at considerable distance are at a disadvantage. We in the West are in this category. Travel by coach or car, whilst possible, means a long journey. In order to get the maximum number of pharmacists to the meeting, I am considering arranging a special train, with picking-up points en route. Naturally, this would depend on the amount of support. In order to gauge this could I, through your courtesy, ask all pharmacists who are interested and within a car distance of the main Plymouth—London (Paddington) line to write to me.

MERVYN MADGE, *Secretary*,
Plymouth Branch,
Pharmaceutical Society,
1 Saltburn Road,
St. Budeaux, Plymouth
[The date and venue of the Special meeting are given on p. 573.—EDITOR.]

A Call for Action

SIR,—For some time a number of retail pharmacists in Cardiff have been disturbed at the direction pharmacy is taking in the United Kingdom. We have, however, been rather perplexed at the course of action we should take. As you are doubtless aware, business commitments prevent any large number of us from visiting "headquarters" to discuss our problems. In order to circumvent this difficulty, we feel that, as the officers of the Society, and a large number of members acting as branch representatives are expected in Cardiff during the week beginning September 6, that would be an excellent time to call an extraordinary general meeting of the Society to discuss our problems. We decided to approach other retail pharmacists in order to obtain the necessary thirty signatories and were gratified to find that everyone approached duly signed. We have all, today, been absolutely appalled to read the reports of our A.G.M. and to find that certain big business minority groups have gone to extreme lengths to impose their will upon us—the Pharmaceutical Society. Needless to state, this must not be allowed to proceed a single step further. There is, however, quite a possibility

that the Council will now revert to its former inertia, rather than tangle with the "big brethren" again. I, therefore, ask all members who are even remotely interested in the existence of private pharmacy (and even more so of their own well-being) to forward to me their signatures to produce a petition that will overwhelm any doubting members—if they exist—of our governing body. One may not wholeheartedly support all these resolutions, but even if only one resolution is passed it will be a small step in the right direction and create a precedent for further action. Only in a meeting such as this can members influence the actions taken by the Society, as the Council is in no way legally bound to take any notice of a branch representatives' meeting. The suggested resolutions to be placed before the extraordinary general meeting are:—

THAT the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society should immediately take steps to ensure that conditions are produced which should allow the facts and decisions in the Jenkin judgment to be again considered.

THAT the Council of the Society should ensure that the practice of issuing valueless reprimands, for breaches of the Code of Professional Conduct, by the Ethical Committee be discontinued, and that more positive action be substituted.

THAT an immediate report be made on the limitation of pharmacies, particularly in the light of the medical profession's request for Government aid to set up group practice. This must result in a reduction of circulation of prescriptions amongst members not closely associated with these sites.

THAT action be taken to establish the Society's inspectorate over all inspection functions within the pharmacy, as is done in continental practice. This would ensure that no longer is the pharmacy visited by a host of inspectors and those ignorant of our methods of business, such as local authorities and the police—who would no longer have powers of entry.

THAT the *Pharmaceutical Journal* be discontinued in its present form, and that it

be replaced by an organ designed for the majority of pharmacists in practice. THAT members wish to discontinue the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, which can be considered as a wasteful prestige department only.

D. H. MADDOCK,
Cardiff

Thanks to Electors

SIR,—May I express my thanks to the electorate for their renewed vote of confidence.

JOHN B. GROSSET,
Edinburgh

SIR,—I shall be grateful if you will allow me space in which to thank all those who voted for me in the recent Council election. I must congratulate the successful candidates and hope that we may soon see some of their policies translated into action.

J. E. JEFFERY,
Southampton

SIR,—May I express my sincere thanks to all those pharmacists who gave me their support in the recent Council election, and especially my new friends who helped to increase my poll by 742 votes. I am extremely grateful and I am quite convinced that, with another such effort, success will be attained.

MERVYN MADGE,
Plymouth

SIR,—May I, through your columns, express my sincere thanks to all those members who voted for me in the recent Council election; and my congratulations and best wishes to the successful seven. Their task for the year ahead is difficult. It is a time when democracy in pharmacy must survive, and outside pressures, not interested in our calling as a profession, resisted.

WM. F. PATTERSON,
Sheffield, 11

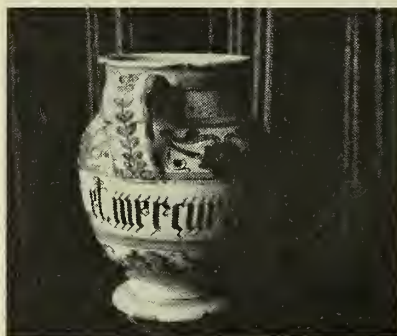
SIR,—May I express through your columns my thanks to those who voted for me in the recent Council election. Their renewed confidence in me I shall do my best, as in the past, to justify.

H. STEINMAN,
Manchester, 4

SIR,—May I be allowed, through the courtesy of your columns, to thank all those who supported me in the recent Council elections; and to add a special word of appreciation to the many members who, both before and after the election, have written to me privately. The great honour accorded me is, in its way, unique, and the accompanying responsibility great indeed, particularly as I am the only newcomer among the elected seven. I shall endeavour to the best of my ability to justify the trust placed in me, and when, in three years' time, I have to decide whether or not to seek re-election, will be guided by the extent of progress made towards the goal of "Pharmacy for Pharmacists."

W. A. BEANLAND,
New Romney, Kent

COLLECTOR'S PIECE



A Ligurian drug jar of 1750, inscribed "Mercurial," from the collection of Mr. C. H. F. Barnetson, Canford Cliffs, Hants.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

Shops on Housing Estates

At what stage should shops be built on a new housing estate? That question, a tricky one for local authorities and traders, has been discussed by the housing manager for Wolverhampton (Mr. M. C. Barton) in the journal of the Institute of Housing Managers.

The ideal for the estate dwellers is, as Mr. Barton points out, for the shops to be ready at the same time or just before the dwellings they are to serve. If they are ready long in advance the lessees face a lean time whilst waiting for trade to come. If, on the other hand, the dwellings are ready first, the tenants may, by the time the shops arrive, have acquired shopping habits that may prove difficult to break. There is something to be said, he suggests, in favour of indicating on the tender documents that a proportion only of the full rent will be payable for the first year; that also helps the small man over the period when he has the expense of fitting out his shop and obtaining initial stocks.

Mr. Barton continues: "If tenders are invited too early, it is more difficult for the prospective shopkeepers to visualise the finished product or the eventual attractiveness of the area, and there may be a tendency to tender low. Once having decided to apply for a shop, most applicants do not want to wait for a long and indefinite period before commencing business. Probably the best time to invite tenders is when the superstructure is nearing completion, leaving sufficient time for discussing such matters as type of floor, position of electric points, colour schemes, fascia board, etc., with the architect."

In his article, Mr. Barton also deals with the difficult question of restriction of trades. Since, he says, it is usual to restrict shopkeepers to a defined retail trade or group of trades by lease covenant, it is important to agree at the outset which commodities each shall sell, particularly borderline items. His own practice is to

invite the prospective lessees to a meeting (incidentally that may be the first time they have met) to which they are asked to bring with them a list of all doubtful items. They invariably attend; some come with a comprehensive list. He writes: "Having done this several times previously I have collected quite a comprehensive list, and I go through these item by item, also those brought by the prospective lessees. So far I have not failed to obtain agreement on every item, though the results have varied slightly from one shopping centre to another. A copy of the agreed list is supplied to each shopkeeper concerned. It proves most helpful in dealing with disputes at a later date." The sensible approach seems altogether a sensible one—to iron out the difficulties before they arise.

Overseas Trade in Pharmaceuticals

EXPORTS from the United Kingdom of medicinal and pharmaceutical goods during April were valued at £5,503,000, which total was increased to £6,032,000 by the inclusion of medical dressings, etc. Both figures were the highest for any month so far this year and exports of proprietary medicines, and certain antibiotic products, were at peak levels during April. The cumulative total for the four months, at £20·27 millions, excluding dressings, was £2·69 millions more than in the corresponding months of 1964. The aggregate total for the division (54) which includes surgical dressings, at £22·21 millions, was £2·71 millions more.

Largest single customer for pharmaceuticals, including dressings, during April was Australia, whose shipments were valued at £409,000. Second was Nigeria with £307,000, followed by the Irish Republic with £278,000. Although, as mentioned previously, exports are running at a higher level than in 1964, the value of goods sent to the two chief markets, Australia and Nigeria, are down. Sales to the European Free Trade Association countries, including Finland, were valued at £594,000, and to the Common Market countries at £732,000. Exports to North America, whilst showing an improvement on 1964, are lower than they should be. Those to the United States during April were valued at £158,000 or some £30,000 less than the cost of imports from that country. Sales to Canada were worth £171,000 bringing the total for the four months to £599,000 (against £500,000).

Imports of medicinal and pharmaceutical products during the month (£549,000), while still high, were £206,000 down on March. (The items making up the April imports and exports are given in the accompanying table.) Purchases from the United States accounted for £188,000; from Western Germany, £89,000 and the Irish Republic, £47,000.

EXPORTS		£'000			£'000			£'000
Vitamins in bulk		101	Organo therapeutic glands, etc.*			Sulphonamides in bulk		76
products		119	" " " in bulk		25	" tablets		63
Antibiotics			" " " products		5	" other products		22
penicillin in bulk		149	Sera and vaccines		105	Proprietary medicines		1,937
" injections		117	Aspirin in bulk		40	Unclassified medicines		808
" tablets, ointments, etc.		265	" products		99	IMPORTS		
other antibiotics in bulk		307	Antihistamines products		80	Vitamins		35
" products		413	Antipaludics products		86	Antibiotics		148
Alkaloids in bulk		113	Barbiturates in bulk		40	Alkaloids		56
" products		19	" products		34	Glycosides, glands, sera, vaccines		10
Hormones in bulk		231	Medicated confectionery		123	Proprietary and veterinary medicines		233
" products		187	Ointments, liniments*		80	All other		67
Glycosides		15	Surgical dressings, etc.		529	*Not elsewhere specified.		

Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

SUBMITTING a copy of a memorandum received from the Ministry of Home Affairs on pharmacy administration for the year ended December 31, 1964, the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland (MR. W. GORMAN), at the monthly meeting of Council in Londonderry on May 20, quoted the following statistics:—Pharmaceutical chemists on Register: 1,153—three more than the previous year; registered apprentices: 102 (136). Number of licences issued to pharmaceutical chemists: 722 (against 729 in 1963 and 744 in 1962). Fourteen candidates had qualified as pharmaceutical chemists by examination and had registered as such during the year.

A letter from the secretary of the Northern Ireland Poisons Board concerning the Council's nominations to the Board for the three-year period commencing June 1 was read. The Council agreed to reappoint Messrs. W. H. Boyd, N. C. Cooper and G. E. McIlhagger. The Council agreed to impress the seal of the Society on two copies of the lease granting office accommodation in the Society's House to the Ulster Chemists' Association. An application by Mrs. Sarah Anne Russell, 17 Dunlambert Gardens, Belfast, 15, for the restoration of her name to the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists for Northern Ireland was granted. The president (MR. N. C. COOPER), who was in the chair, had welcomed to the meeting Mr. J. C. Wellwood (president, Ulster Chemists' Association) and Mr. I. H. McFarland (assistant pharmaceutical inspector to the Ministry of Home Affairs) and had commented that they were pleased to see that Mr. W. Donaldson had recovered from his illness, and was able to attend the meeting.

After lunch members of the Council and their friends were the guests of the Londonderry and Strabane Chemists' Association on an outing to Rathmullan, co. Donegal. Tribute was paid to the Association's secretary (Mr. R. T. Watson) who made the arrangements.

Any Business Questions?

I should like to be able to give one of my staff a lump sum instead of a pension when I cease business in approximately 10-15 years' time. If I do so by means of an endowment assurance, would the yearly premium be a business expense chargeable against profits and what, if any, would be the effect on the income tax of the person covered either now or on presentation of the lump sum?

PENSION arrangements require the approval of the Inland Revenue, and such a scheme would not receive approval. Most insurance companies do however provide gratuity which would be permissible but the amount of the gratuity is somewhat limited. Your insurance company will, however, advise on this. Alternatively, although the direct payment of premiums in respect of an endowment insurance policy such as is envisaged would not be allowed as a business expense, you could of course increase the employee's salary by a sum sufficient to pay the additional income tax which would arise and leave a net sum sufficient to pay the premiums, which by agreement with the employee concerned could then be applied for that purpose. The gross increase would then be an allowable expense.

I understand that one of the Budget proposals is the cancellation of initial allowances for motor cars. What effect will this have please?

INVESTMENT allowance at 30 per cent. of the original cost was formerly allowable in the fiscal year following the year of purchase of the asset. On the other hand since the allowance was deducted from the cost in computing the allowances due for subsequent years it had the effect of reducing those allowances. In some cases in the past it paid not to claim the initial allowance, and to have larger

annual allowances subsequently. That state of affairs will now become the rule, but the total allowance received over the period of use of the asset will apparently remain unchanged.

I am a trustee under my late partner's will, and a few years ago I took advantage of the Trustee Investments Act to invest half the funds in industrial equity stocks. Now the time is approaching when I must hand over part of the capital to one of the beneficiaries. Must I resort to the two halves of the trust funds, namely the gilt edged and the industrials equally, or can I retain the equities and realise the far less valuable gilt edged stocks?

You have power to resort to either fund in proportions entirely at your discretion, even if the result is that you are ultimately left only with securities in the wider range, namely industrial stocks.

I propose to undertake locum work for a period. At present I am employed on a monthly salary with the usual deductions of income tax and insurance stamps. I should be grateful if you could tell me the best way to go about my income tax during my time as a locum. I would have to purchase a car to cover most of the area. I am told the best way is to become self-employed and deduct your own stamps and P.A.Y.E. from salary and make some allowance for expenses for travelling and car, etc., which would not be taxable.

UNDOUBTEDLY the best method is so to arrange your affairs that you hire out your services in return for a fee as a self-employed person. In that way you will fall under the Schedule D rules and be able to deduct all those expenses laid out or incurred for the purpose of exercising your profession. You will not pay P.A.Y.E. at all but will have to give an account of your professional receipts and expenses which will form the basis of assessment to income tax. You will be able to claim capital allowances in respect of the depreciation of the car.

NEW BOOKS

A Guide to Employment Practices

JANET B. MARCHAM and others. *Industrial Welfare Society*, 48 Bryanston Square, London, W.1. 8 × 5 in. Pp. 41 (paper-back). 7s. 6d. (postage one shilling).

THE guide is the latest addition to the I.W.S. "Notes for Managers" series of booklets and is intended to help the manager to understand how and where the various personnel policies tie up with his job of getting people to give of their best to their work. There are sections on recruitment and selection, training, industrial relations, working conditions, communication, suggestion schemes, employee handbooks, personnel records, etc.

Chemical Formulary Vol. XII

H. BENNETT. *Chemical Publishing Co., Inc.*, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York 10. 8½ × 5½ in. Pp. 502. \$8.00.

THE new volume is a collection of up-to-date formulas under the subject heads adhesives; ceramics and glass; cosmetics and drugs; disinfectants and deodorants; emulsions; farm and garden specialities; food products; inks and carbon paper; lubricants; metals; paints and varnishes. The appendix contains tables and a guide to the supply of the branded chemicals mentioned in the volume.

British Instruments Directory and Data Handbook, 1965

Scientific Instrument Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain and United Science Press, Ltd., 9 Gough Square, London, E.C.4. 11¼ × 9 in. Pp. 633 + lxxxiv. Fifth edition. 168s.

FORMERLY known as British Instruments Directory and Buyers Guide, the latest edition of this reference book incorporates a new section entitled "Measuring Instruments Survey," consisting of 118 pages of data sheets giving technical details of instrument systems for measuring fundamental physical constants. The Directory lists over 1,700 British manufacturers of instruments and components with nearly 3,000 classified headings of which 100 are new. A glossary in five languages and a list of trade names is included.

Oldest "Master" Degree in Pharmacy

DISTINCTION OF VIENNA'S 600-YEAR-OLD UNIVERSITY

C. J. RAWSKI-CONROY, M.Pharm.(Vienna), M.P.S.

THE University of Vienna, which is celebrating this year the 600th anniversary of its foundation, is the awarding authority of Europe's oldest Master of Pharmacy degree.

The university itself was established by Rudolf IV of Austria, who was determined that his capital Vienna should not be overshadowed as spiritual centre of Western civilisation by Prague, whose university was then seventeen years old. Rudolf IV died in July 1365 and, in the struggle for his succession, the new university was endangered. In 1384 the victorious contender, Albrecht III, had to issue a new charter, granting the university self-administration on the pattern of other European universities.

Unlike the English universities, those on the Continent are not residential, while their jealously guarded "academic freedom" secures the admission to studies of his own choice of everyone who complies with the preliminary standards of education, as attested by the certificate of matriculation. The same privilege has protected professors and readers—so far as teaching is concerned—from ecclesiastical or governmental pressures.

As at all Austrian universities (Graz, Innsbruck and Vienna) there are four faculties: theological, philosophical, medical and legal. Though pharmacy has been connected with the universities for more than 200 years, regular academic education was not established until 1804, though Imperial decrees in 1564, 1644, and especially under the Empress Maria Theresa in 1770, required a person intending to be an owner or responsible manager (*Provisor*) of a pharmacy to hold a "testimonial of competence," granted by the medical faculty of an Austrian university, after examination of the applicant.

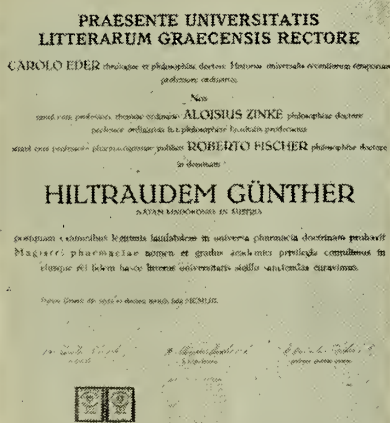
With the progress of science the pharmaceutical syllabus was revised in 1804, 1833, 1859 and 1889. Until 1922 teaching was the joint responsibility of the philosophical and medical faculties, which were required by law to signify the completion of pharmaceutical studies by awarding the degree of *Magister Pharmaciae* (Master of Pharmacy). In 1922 pharmacy was fully and finally integrated into the philosophical faculty (embracing all branches of the arts and sciences) and made independent of the medical faculty.

At the ceremonial award of the academic degree, after four to five years of study, the dean of the faculty reads out the oath by which the pharmacy student promises, on the university's mace, to prove himself worthy, to endeavour to keep abreast of scientific evolution as applying to pharmacy, and to use his knowledge for the welfare of the sick, obeying the ethical and legal principles that regulate the practice of the pharmaceutical profession. At that point the "*stud. pharm.*" becomes "*Mr. pharm.*," holding then the oldest academic degree

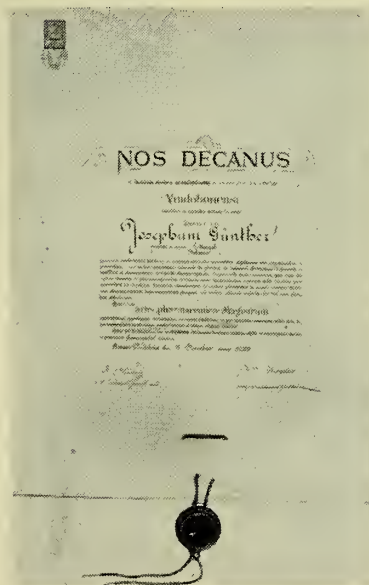


University of Vienna (main building).

(the Mastership) awarded by universities continuously from their foundation (Continental universities gradually dropped the *Baccalaureus* after 1778, and Austria restricted the Master degree to pharmacy). Pharmacists in Austria between 1812 and 1889 could gain the additional degree of *Doctor Chemiae* ("Dr. chem.," renamed in 1859 "*Dr. pharm.*") if they completed with distinction their studies for the M.Pharm., but that doctorate was discontinued in 1891 in favour of the modern Ph.D., which is awarded to M.Pharm.'s if they submit and defend a thesis (dissertation) concerned with botany, chemistry or pharmacognosy, after another year-and-a-half of research work at the University. The Ph.D. degree is optional, but the degree of M.Pharm. is the compulsory prerequisite for two years of practical post-graduate training, terminated by a professional examination set by a board of pharmaceutical practitioners appointed by the legal body of the profession, the *Apothekerkammer*. After having passed that examination ("*Aspirantenprüfung*") the graduate is authorised to practise as a pharmacist, though he requires another five years of employment before being entitled to ownership or responsible management.



Mr. Pharm. diploma of the University of Graz.



Seal of the University of Vienna.

M.Pharm. diploma of the University of Vienna, 1911.

New Products and Hospital Equipment

INNOVATIONS AT COMBINED EXHIBITION

THE Medical Exhibition and the Hospital Equipment and Medical Services Exhibition were staged in conjunction for the first time at Olympia, May 31 to June 4. Those introductions of interest to pharmacists are described below.

Pharmaceutical Products

An ointment for the treatment of a variety of scalp conditions, including seborrhoeic dermatitis, folliculitis and fungal infections — Crinagen, was offered by Oppenheimer Son & Co., Ltd., 43 Clapham Road, London, S.W.9. Claimed to "destroy seborrhoeic scales slowly and painlessly and



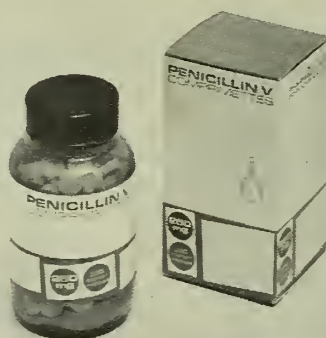
helps to regulate over active sebaceous glands" the ointment is supplied in tubes of 20, 40 or 60 gms.

A fungicidal disinfectant—Brocide—with, additionally, an antibacterial range "comparable with the quaternary ammonium compounds" was introduced by Therapharm, Ltd., 86A Richmond Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey. Supplied as a concentrate in half-gallon and one-gallon containers, recommended dilution for washing down sterile rooms and cabinets is 1½ oz. to one gallon of water. A general purpose disinfectant cleaner—Forward—was exhibited by S. C. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Frimley Green, Camberley, Surrey. Formula includes a non-ionic detergent, "builders" to increase effect against grease and oil, silicate buffer, organic chelating agent and a blend of quaternary disinfectants.

Three products of Luitpold-Werk Munich are now being actively promoted by the distributors, Inter-Alia Pharmaceutical Services, Ltd., Sibley Grove, London, E.12. Combizym dragees are a "combination of gastric and intestinal enzymes for any kind of digestive com-

plaint, especially such due to food rich in fat." Enzymes included are proteases, lipase, amylase, cellulase and hemicellulases. Dose is one or two dragees taken uncrushed during meals. Packs are of thirty, sixty and 150 dragees, with hospital packs of 360 and 1,000. Luizym dragees and tablets contain highly active hemicellulases, cellulase, proteolytic enzymes and amylase and are indicated for the correction of "digestive trouble due to heavy or flatulent food." Dose is one or two tablets, or two or three dragees, taken during meals. As an admixture to the baby's food, one finely ground tablet may be incorporated with 100 gms. of prepared food, immediately before feeds. Packs are of twenty, fifty and 300 dragees or twenty, fifty and 200 tablets. Clinical packs of 1,000 are also available. Hirudoide ointment is described as having anticoagulant, vasodilatory, fibrinolytic, antiphlogistic and mildly hyperaemising properties. Its active ingredient is an organo-heparinoid which is an acid mucopolysaccharide obtained from animal organs and which is capable of rapid and complete skin penetration. Indications are thrombotic disease and varicose syndrome: inflammatory infiltrates and processes; treatment of scars, and injuries such as hematomata and bruises. Packs are tubes of fourteen, forty and 160 gm.

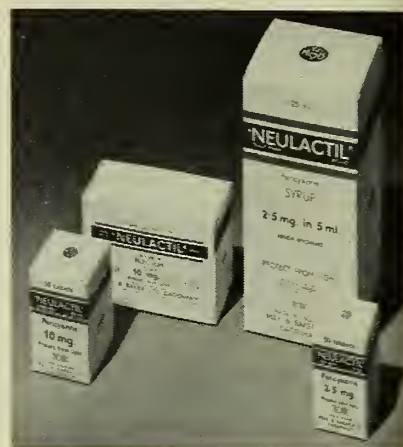
Of Messrs. Inter-Alia's own manufacture are Comprimettes penicillin V.



which presents phenoxymethyl penicillin potassium in a tablet described as "particularly stable." Strengths of 125 mgm. (in packs of 100, 200 and 500), and 250 mgm. (in packs of fifty, 100 and 250) are available.

On the stand of Graham's Medical Products, Ltd., Westmoor Street, London, S.E.7, was shown Dermacleanse surgical skin spray with benzalkonium chloride and benzocaine in iso-propyl alcohol base. Packed in aerosol container of 8 oz.

Also shown were Dermacleanse skin cleansing swabs supplied in carton of twenty rolls with free dispenser. Each roll contains 500 tissues 1½ in. square.

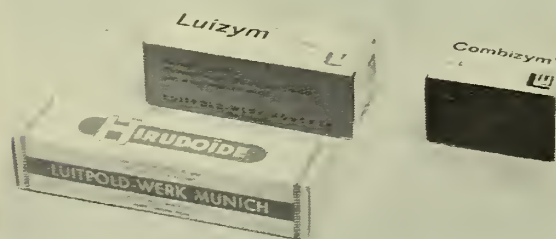


Neulactil brand pericyazine exhibited by Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., Dagenham, Essex, is a new phenothiazine derivative with a "normalising" effect on disordered behaviour and with useful psycho-sedative and anxiolytic properties. Neulactil is indicated in the treatment of disordered behaviour when it is a prominent symptom of psychiatric illness: in acute and chronic schizophrenia and other major psychoses, and in severe anxiety and tension states. The makers suggest that because of its good tolerance and low toxicity it is of especial value for long-term maintenance therapy. Oral dosage is of the order of 7.5 mgm. to 90 mgm. daily in divided doses, according to requirements. Parenteral administration is 10-20 mgm. intramuscularly up to three times a day. Neulactil is presented as 2.5 mgm. and 10 mgm. tablets, and as a syrup in two strengths, 2.5 mgm. and 10 mgm. per 5 mls. A 1 per cent. w/v solution for intramuscular injection is also available. Neulactil is being released for sale on June 28.

Surgical Products

Brompton paper towels, manufactured by G. H. Wood & Co., Ltd. (distributors: Medical Supply Association, Ltd., 2 Rathbone Place, London, W.1) are presented in a card dispenser having on its back an adhesive strip allowing attachment to any hard surface. Each dispenser holds fifty interfolded towels and the outer is a box of twenty dispensers.

New in Britain are Brunswick disposable syringes, distributed by Brunswick Health & Science, Ltd., 2 King Edward Close, King Edward Avenue, Worthing, Sussex. The syringe and its protective container are moulded from polypropylene, which is claimed compatible with all known medicaments (including paraldehyde) and is capable of being autoclaved. This property allows the re-sterilisation of a syringe



removed from its pack but not used, and permits the whole unit to be included on instrument trays that are sterilised before use. Design of the pack allows a full aseptic technique to be employed. The syringe is opened by breaking a tamper-proof seal and removing the plastic cap, the clear plastic sleeve is then removed exposing the syringe with its needle still protected. By introducing the needle sheath back into the bottom of the sleeve, the sheath can be removed without being touched. The inverted sleeve and sheath may then serve as a stand for the filled syringe until required for use. The company has also a range of plastic laboratory ware. The Brunswick Corporation is the manufacturer of Argyle catheters, some of which have been extruded with variable wall-thickness or with an incorporated metal or other radio-opaque filament. United Kingdom distributors are Eschmann Bros. & Walsh, Ltd., 24 Church Street, Shoreham-by-Sea, Sussex.

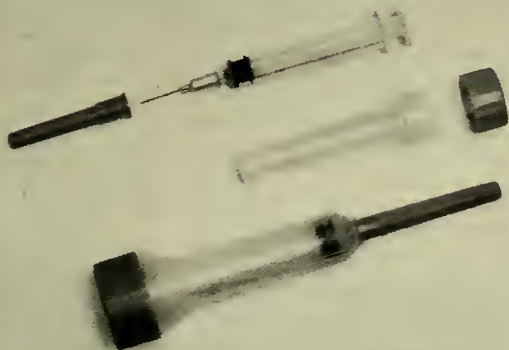
Setoniquet tourniquets, made by Seton Products, Ltd., Tubiton House, Medlock Street, Oldham, Lancs, are elastic strips incorporating Velcro "touch and close" fastenings. The fastenings make the tourniquet simple to apply and to remove, and easily



adjustable. Three sizes are available: Small (children's and female arms); medium (male arms and children's thighs), and large (adult thighs), each being supplied in a carton of twelve. The same company has produced the Seton "collar 'n' cuff" which affords a reduction in cost and an increase in comfort for the patient over materials traditionally used for making wrist slings. It comprises a core of flexible elastic foam encased in tubular bandage. A length of 36-39 in. is required for an adult patient, the ends being pinned, stapled or clipped at the wrist. Pack is a roll of 13 ft.

Equipment

A number of developments in dressings autoclaving were demonstrated. British Sterilizer Co., Ltd., Roebuck Road, Hainault, Ilford, Essex, demonstrated the Motoclave with motorised sliding door (moving horizontally). An



airspace between the autoclave door itself and a control screen that slides in front minimises heat transfer into the sterilising room. Another model with automatic sliding door (this time moving vertically) the Hi-Speed 103 was shown by Manlove Alliott & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 81, Blooms Grove Works, Nottingham. Control is fully automatic. An autoclave of more conventional appearance, but fully automatic and with a monitoring device to stop the sterilising cycle if air leakage occurs during steam pulsing or during the sterilising stage, was shown by Chas. F. Thackray, Ltd., Park Street, Leeds, 1. A similar facility is provided in the autoclaves (both free-standing and panel-mounted models) manufactured by Geringe Mekaniska Verkstad, A.B., Stockholm, Sweden, whose agents in this country are A. Creighton & Co., Ltd., 66 Dorothy Road, Leicester and Macarthy's, Ltd., Surgical Division, Macrom House, Seymour Road, Romford, Essex. The last-named company was also showing Vericlaves time/temperature indicators which consist of a laminate of paper and metal foil with a measured quantity of dye at one end of the strip and a calibration mark at the other. At the predetermined temperature the dye melts and creeps at a regular rate along the paper; should the temperature drop, the creep stops but recommences when the temperature rises thus giving an indication of the time for which the load was exposed to the required temperature. A reproducibility of within 10 per cent. is claimed.

On the stand of Adelphi Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 20 Duncan Terrace, London, N.1, was one of the Grange-mouth Hydro bottle-washing machines. These machines are already in use in other industries but the company is hoping to invade the hospital market. Three models are available, the largest of which deals with up to 20 oz. bottles at the rate of 240 dozen bottles an hour, the smallest deals with up to 40 oz. bottles at 120 dozen per hour. Each model can deal with larger bottles at a reduced output. Sterilised disposable syringes were also offered.

Tripabout trolleys with plastic-covered wire baskets partitioned to take winchester quart bottles were offered for transport of pharmaceutical supplies in hospitals by Capcraft,

Ltd., Cape Road, Warwick. Baskets can be supplied with top and side hooks for slinging on the trolley handle thus allowing two baskets to be transported on one trolley. Trolleys stack upon each other to save storage space.

Uses suggested for the Basile volume differential meter marketed by Arnold R. Horwell, Ltd., 17 Cricklewood Broadway, London, N.W.2, included testing of anti-inflammatory drugs using oedema induced in a rat's hind paw using caragheenin and testing of potential anti-rheumatoid drugs by adjuvant-induced arthritis. An electric pressure transducer actuated by the difference in level of mercury into which the paw is dipped gives "strictly proportional electric signals" and operates a meter showing either the actual volume of the paw or of the swelling, depending on the zeroing method.

A silent-running, lockable medicine trolley for ward use was introduced by Cox of Watford, Ltd., Watford Bypass, Watford, Herts. Features include an internal lockable cupboard with transparent sliding door for Dangerous Drugs, card holders on each side of trolley and slide-over lid with "slam catch" which, however, cannot be locked if the keys are left inside.

Examples of articles made with a new, clear material, TPX (polymerised 4-methylpentene-1) claimed to withstand temperatures up to 200° C. and with the chemical properties of polypropylene were shown on the stand of XLON Products, Ltd., 323A Kennington Road, London, S.E.11. Clear polystyrene medicine measures, capacity 30 mls. graduated at 5-ml intervals were also displayed.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., who celebrate their 250th anniversary this year featured a reconstruction of a typical early eighteenth century pharmacy complete with early prescription books, drug jars, capping vessels and pickled viper. Also shown were a number of historical documents relating to the company. Other exhibits showed the development of the company up to the present day. Early examples of surgical instruments were placed side by side with their modern counterparts in striking conjunction. A final display showed the present range of the company's activities.



Sir Edward Collingwood (chairman, Central Health Service Council) who opened the exhibition and Mr. A. P. Haynes (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.) pictured on the company's stand.

Irish Pharmacists and a Health Service

DRUG ASSOCIATION SEEKS EXPERT ADVICE ON TERMS

THE Committee of the Irish Drug Association with the expected support of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, is to consider, with an expert economist, the terms on which members would be prepared to participate in any proposed new national health scheme if invited to do so. That announcement was made by the president of the association (MR. W. J. DALTON) at a delegates' meeting in Dublin, on May 2. Mr. Dalton said that the subject had been discussed at a number of recent meetings by representatives of the Association and of the Council of the Society. Members must keep in mind that the dispensary system was well established, and in recent months dispensary doctors had secured considerable increases in salaries bringing them now to a basic salary of about £2,000 a year.

North of Ireland Terms "Impossible"

Twelve months ago the doctors concerned had been indifferent about the abolition of dispensaries. In the light of the increased remuneration none now favoured such a step. At present, in his own area, I.D.A. members handled 65 per cent. of prescriptions, receiving upon them 33½ per cent. profit on cost of drugs plus a 3s. 6d. professional fee and a fee for the container. In a recent survey in co. Offaly, pharmacists had estimated that they would require, under a comprehensive scheme a minimum of 25 per cent. on cost and a 2s. 6d. fee from the Department. That did not allow for the extra staff that would be required to cope with increased demand. The feeling in many parts of the country was consequently that pharmacists would be better off with the existing 65 per cent. custom at present rates, though they were concerned at the inroads that a comprehensive scheme would make into their business. Such inroads were increasing almost daily, and he understood that recently a circular from the Department had been received by a certain county council asking why the white card system (which entitles hardship cases and those in the lower income group to free medicines) was not being fully utilised. For various reasons, including costs on rates, the council concerned was not too anxious to encourage greater numbers to make use of the scheme. Mr. Dalton told how, at a recent meeting with Department officials on the mother-and-child scheme, the Association's representatives had been told that it would be impossible for them to receive terms equivalent to those applying in the North of Ireland. That was apparently the attitude of the Department, and it was up to the pharmacists to convince them of the necessity of getting at least Northern Ireland terms. "We regard this matter as urgent, and we have made arrangements to consult an economics expert soon, because at present we are not adequately briefed on the economics of the situation."

MR. D. A. O'SULLIVAN, Dublin, said there were 30,000 medical card holders in the Dublin area, covering 114,000 patients. People requiring long-term treatment and expensive drugs were now being

sent to dispensaries irrespective of means, and till recently many of them would not have been eligible for such assistance. Since the new year the inroads on pharmacists' livelihoods had been considerably increased. MR. R. J. CURTIS, Cork, said the same applied in Cork, particularly in regard to expensive tranquillisers. Things were even worse in other parts of the country, said MR. M. J. MULREANY, Sligo. It was his belief that Department officials had not the least intention of putting prescriptions into pharmacies. There were cases where medicines were being sent by post from dispensary pharmacists.

MR. J. P. GANNON, Portlaoise, wondered how doctors could be dispersed throughout the country to run a comprehensive scheme through dispensaries "By reducing the number of dispensaries and posting out the drugs," replied MR. MULREANY.

MR. N. A. CROSSAN, Letterkenny, co. Donegal, said that at present he was the master of his own destiny. He could open and close when he liked. But if pharmacists entered a comprehensive scheme officials would be sitting on their doorsteps from morning to night. He felt he was better off with the limited number of prescriptions he was now handling than his colleague in nearby Derry, who dealt with a considerably greater business.

A Health Service Inevitable

"If our present business does not deteriorate under a comprehensive scheme we are much better off of it, but if the situation arose where we only supplied 25 or 30 per cent. of medicines we could not carry on," interposed THE PRESIDENT.

MR. R. C. O'HIGGINS, Dublin, said that national health services had been established in virtually every country in Europe, and Mr. Lemass had nearly lost the election over not having a better social service in the Republic, where a health scheme was bound to be adopted. As well as losing medicines pharmacists were also losing sales of cosmetics, toiletries and veterinary ranges to supermarkets and stores. If the present trend continued it was doubtful if they would have a decent standard of living. They should be prepared to make the strongest possible case to the Department. The present twelve-hour service could be extended to a twenty-four-hour one—a big improvement on the present dispensary service, from which people often had to wait weeks for medicines. Pharmacists should fight for the abolition of the existing dispensary service. He did not favour the Northern Ireland health service, and they should seek participation on the basis of an oncost plus a low handling charge, plus a reasonable dispensing fee. If the Department could be made aware of the money that was being wasted on dispensaries under the present system they could be convinced of the advantages of a service through retail pharmacies. THE PRESIDENT said they would need much more than a 5s. fee to supply at cost. MR. O'SULLIVAN was of the opinion that the majority of

the public did not favour the present system under which they could be kept waiting weeks for drugs. White card holders who went to private doctors often found they received only twenty tablets at dispensaries out of the 100 prescribed. The prescription was kept in the dispensary and the patient had to return to the doctor to replenish supplies.

MR. GANNON said that much damage had recently been done to the public image of pharmacists by a justice in Roscommon, who had implied that to prevent the sale of scheduled poisons in ordinary stores was establishing a restrictive practice. THE PRESIDENT: "Surely the law is the law. The justice was implying that the Society had a vested interest." "Unfortunately the Society was represented by an outside solicitor who was not familiar with the position," said MR. P. M. GUERIN, Roscommon. "It was not pointed out to the justice that the Society had a statutory obligation to look after the public interest, and that pharmacists were paying for it out of their own pockets. Mr. Guerin estimated that, if his handling of prescriptions increased four-fold he would suffer a net loss of £300 a year for his trouble, allowing for the smaller fee and extra staff. They should hold out for a fee that would give a reasonable return. MR. CROSSAN said that, in order to be acceptable, a scheme could not be based on the North of Ireland one. In England pharmacists had "sold themselves up the river," and once Irish pharmacists committed themselves they could do nothing. An opposing view was put by MR. S. CONWAY, Ashbourne, co. Meath, who said pharmacists in the North were much better off under the scheme than those in England. In Newry they were very pleased with it. MR. CROSSAN replied that twenty-five chemists had opted out in the past twelve months. A suggestion was made by MR. P. J. KILGARRIFF, Tuam, co. Galway, that pharmacists might be able to agree on a salary and let the Department pay for the drugs. They could then dispense from their own shops. At present the Department was supplying the premises and the drugs as well as paying the doctors. "We would be supplying the premises free." MR. O'HIGGINS said that payment would be according to number of prescriptions dispensed, and would be based on a professional fee. The question of extra staff would then arise, but a fee of 5s. per prescription would take care of that.

Twenty Years' Work

MR. B. R. SMITH (secretary) said the Committee had been working on the question of a health service for the past twenty years. While nothing had really been achieved, at least the Committee had been on the alert, and was always in a position to discuss matters with Department officials if called upon. Experience had led them to believe they were most unlikely to get any better terms than the Northern Ireland chemists had. They would not get 33½ per cent., because their Northern Ireland colleagues were accepting something in the region of

half of that. Staff would present a big problem as he did not know where extra qualified staff could be recruited. The Association had recommended to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland that a fee, plus oncost, should be sought; that the fee should be based on the cost of living and that it should automatically keep pace with increased living costs.

To Mr. CONWAY, who referred to the work that went into compounding, THE PRESIDENT said that, in proportion to the overall cost of a health scheme, the cost of medicines was remarkably low.

Mr. O'HIGGINS said that if they were paid the cost of drugs plus a 5s. professional fee, it meant an increase of only one third in the number of prescriptions would be needed to maintain the present level of remuneration. Mr. J. J. DE LOUGHRY, Nenagh, said that at present there was no pharmacist in Nenagh dispensary, and the prescriptions were being compounded by the six Nenagh pharmacists, who were earning from £40-£60 a month. The pharmacist who had been in the dispensary had been unable to secure "cover" for his pharmacy, and the dispensary doctor had refused to handle prescriptions. Mr. O'SULLIVAN thought that, if dispensaries were adequately staffed, and offered a full-day service, their cost would be so great as to cause the number of centres to be reduced to one-third the present total. The present system was being worked too cheaply. The higher-income people now being sent to dispensaries did not like queuing, and would prefer to pay the pharmacist and get their requirements in comfort. THE PRESIDENT promised that nothing would be decided without the views of members being obtained. The meeting next discussed a suggestion, carried over from the previous delegates' meeting, to consider a new method of calculating prescription tablet prices.

Pricing Discussion Resumed

THE PRESIDENT recalled that a Cork resolution considered on the previous occasion had suggested that, where bulk was broken, forty tablets out of a 100 pack should be charged at the rate of two-fifths, plus 10 per cent. rising to 15 per cent. Mr. SMITH said that that arrangement seemed to be working rather well in Cork, where the rate had since been increased to 15 per cent. Mr. O'SULLIVAN said it was the general opinion of the Dublin pharmacists that the existing system of calculating broken bulk was complicated. They favoured a 10 per cent. charge added to the cost of the next largest pack. In lower price ranges a standard price would have to be charged, as it was not possible to calculate on "2s. per 100 tablets." Doctors were getting more price-conscious said THE PRESIDENT and were inclined—especially in Dublin—to indicate to patients the price of drugs. They did, however, tell patients about the professional fee. Mr. O'SULLIVAN said he had been told by a Canadian pharmacist that their minimum charge, no matter how small the quantity, was \$1. It was quite useless recommending anything if it were not generally observed, said THE PRESIDENT. An effort must be made in that direction, as there were vast discrepancies at present. Mr. SEAMUS FOX (vice-president) said that originally there had been a system of treating twenty-five tablets as one-

third of 100. That had been superseded by the present system, and he wondered if the proposed 10 per cent. would be any easier to follow. He thought it would be better to revert to the old basis. Mr. O'HIGGINS said the intermediate figures caused the confusion. The younger pharmacists in Dublin were not familiar with the "twenty-five representing one-third" system. Mr. FOX thought a small oncost, plus a larger professional fee, might meet the need. "Divorce the profit margin to a large extent," he suggested, "and have a fairly high professional fee."

Mr. J. KENNEDY, Portlaoise, said regard would have to be had to what was being lost by having to throw out tablets, and Mr. O'HIGGINS pointed out, if members were to go into a health service, they would have to settle on a figure for broken bulk. Mr. O'SULLIVAN said it would be better to have 85 or 90 per cent. of pharmacists working a common system than to have the present position. He had not come across any prescriptions based on present I.D.A. prices. Allowance would also have to be made for the fact that drugs were now much dearer.

On a show of hands it was agreed to accept the method of adding 10 per cent. to the next highest bulk. THE PRESIDENT said the recommendation would be put to members and he hoped that, if adopted, it would be generally observed. Mr. CROSSAN stressed the need to emphasise on all occasions that the fee charged by pharmacists was a "professional," not a dispensing, fee. THE PRESIDENT said that in all official communications they were most careful to refer to the "professional" fee. He appealed to all members to refer to the fee always as such.

Replying to Mr. GUERIN, THE PRESIDENT said the Association had advertised for an organiser and had received a number of applications. The most suitable candidates had been interviewed, and

virtual agreement had been reached on the choice, but formal approval was awaited. They hoped to have an organiser on the road by the end of June. Much criticism had been levelled at the possibility that the person appointed might not be a pharmacist, but no pharmacist with the necessary qualifications had applied, and those with pharmaceutical backgrounds were few. The person they had in mind had considerable experience in marketing and merchandising, and he considered members' professional interests were well looked after by four highly qualified people. The "trading end" was being eaten into, and they wanted a trained person who could suggest protective methods against inroads made on their livelihood by supermarkets. Mr. GUERIN said the promise of the appointment had been the plank for last year's I.D.A. elections. The committee now had the mandate to go ahead.

THE PRESIDENT reported on a recent meeting with officials of the Department of Agriculture at which the committee had been informed that the 1965 warblefly eradication scheme would be on a different basis in that the Minister intended prohibiting the sale of cattle not treated. In 1964 only 50 per cent. had been treated, and this year the percentage could be as high as 90. The Department was not in favour of the sale of Ruelene and Dyvon except through pharmaceutical chemists, and wanted the cost cut as low as possible. Pharmacists had been commended on their low prices in 1964. The Department also intended to abolish the private dipping of sheep, which this year would have to be done under the supervision of a Department or local-government inspector. The Department had undertaken to keep in touch with the Association on all matters affecting the distribution of animal medicines on a national basis.

PHARMACISTS AND MENTAL HEALTH

Need for personal link with customer

THE pharmacist's place in health education was discussed by Dr. A. G. MEARNS (medical adviser, Scottish Council for Health Education) in an address to the Scottish Department of the Pharmaceutical Society earlier this year. Dr. Mearns said that complete health was quadripartite, its four constituents being physical, mental, spiritual and emotional. Imbalance of any one of those could affect the others. Both psychiatrists and clergymen had their place in achievement of complete health. The pharmacist had a vital place in health education and as a trained professional man he had a clear understanding of his limitations. He must at times protect the public from the idea that the taking of medicines was essential to health. He did not condemn self-medication completely, he said, it was useful for minor complaints but a person who was continually buying, for example, a cough mixture, should be advised to seek medical advice. He felt that pharmacists might use window displays in health education and suggested that displays could teach the public the necessity for accurate dosage. In answers to questions, Dr. Mearns

agreed that many television advertisements were exaggerated and appealed to pharmacists to counteract the frequent misleading statements. He did not think the sale of unprescribed medicines should be prohibited but deprecated the modern method of displaying medicines in some large stores where the customer could lift a proprietary medicine and buy it without comment. He felt there should be a personal link and conversation between customer and the pharmacist. He did not agree that it was always in the interest of the patient to know what preparation he was receiving. He thought that most of the old-fashioned vegetable remedies were harmless and some still had some value. The medical profession generally did not know sufficient about the modern pharmacist and the two professions should work together as a team. Both would be better if they knew more about what the other was doing. A vote of thanks to Dr. Mearns was proposed by Mr. A. COWAN (vice-chairman of the Executive). On the motion of Mr. H. H. CAMPBELL (Edinburgh) a warm vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman (Mr. J. W. GOODCHILD).



What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

THREE papers on a possible connection between oral contraceptives and impaired liver function appear in the current medical Press. Drs. G. I. M. Swyer and Valerie Little (University College Hospital, London) have found no pathologically high values for glutamic oxalo-acetic acid transaminase, bromsulphthalein retention, or alkaline phosphatase, in tests carried out on twelve women aged 29-42 years who had been using oral contraceptives continuously for three to six years. Discussing their findings in the light of other reports, they suggest that abnormal values encountered by Finnish workers in tests carried out during the first cycle of treatment may represent alterations in hepatic function which do not, in fact, reflect liver damage, and which revert to normal as the liver becomes adjusted to the altered hormonal milieu. It is further suggested that the livers of post-menopausal women (in whom abnormal values have also been observed) are less well adapted to oestrogen inactivation than are those of women during the reproductive years.

Conversely, a report from Sweden on liver-function tests on 243 women aged 18-46 years, and who had been receiving a combination of norethindrone and mestranol for contraception, reveals a high incidence of abnormal tests (bromsulphthalein retention was in-

creased in 42 per cent. of cases). The author states that a study now in progress shows that the incidence of abnormal results is not negligible and varies with the preparation administered. Serum transaminase levels appear to return to normal when medication is stopped.

The authors (Eisalo and others, Finland) of the original papers that drew attention to the possibility of hepatic impairment with oral contraceptives, have been attempting to explain the apparent discrepancy between their own and later workers' results. They have found, in a study of 109 pre-menopausal women, that the age of the patient appears to exert a significant effect on the incidence of abnormal liver function. Again there was a product variation, a low incidence being recorded for Volidan and Orgametril, and a much higher incidence for Lyndiol. No symptoms due to the tablets were encountered in patients with abnormal tests and the tests always returned to normal within four weeks of withdrawal of the drug.

In a leading article on the three papers, the *British Medical Journal* says that in view of the enormous number of women now taking oral contraceptives, the clinician must be impressed less by the occasional case of impaired liver function than by the

virtual absence of any convincing examples of clinically detectable liver damage. "It would seem that present evidence does not justify restriction of the use of oral contraceptives on the basis of hepatotoxicity." (*B.M.J.*, May 29, pp. 1412-1417.)

COMMENTS on the following drugs appear in the April issue of *Prescribers' Journal*, just published: Nalidixic acid (Negram). There is a clear indication for its use in serious urinary infections due to organisms not sensitive to other agents but it should not be used routinely in acute infections because of uncertainty about its toxicity and the danger of propagating resistant strains of organisms. Frusemide (Lasix). Published evidence indicates that it may be of particular value in combating refractory oedema. Although too early to predict its ultimate therapeutic status, it clearly ranks as a major diuretic drug. Mefenamic acid (Ponstan). Published evidence does not at present justify the claims being made.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

- ORAL CONTRACEPTION and blood-platelet adhesiveness. *Lancet*, May 29.
- ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES. Relation of arterioles in the endometrium to headache from oral contraceptives. *Lancet*, May 29.
- THE STEROID ANTIBIOTIC FUSIDIC ACID haemodialysis in infants and small children. Metabolic effects of. *Brit. med. J.*, May 29.
- ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES. Absence of hepatic impairment in long-term oral-contraceptive users. *Brit. med. J.*, May 29.
- ORAL CONTRACEPTION and liver-function tests. *Brit. med. J.*, May 29.
- ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES. Liver-function tests during intake of contraceptive tablets in premenopausal women. *Brit. med. J.*, May 29.
- ADSORBENTS. Effect of, on drug absorption I. *J. pharm. Sciences*, May.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

PRODUCT	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
Period June 13-19														
4711 ...	1/15	1/15	1/15	2/30	2/30	—	1/15	2/30	1/15	—	—	—	—	—
Alka-Seltzer ...	5/150	4/120	5/150	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	4/120	5/150	3/90	4/120	3/90	3/90	4/120
Anadin ...	1/30	4/74	3/44	3/90	4/74	4/120	3/90	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	4/120	—	1/30
Andrews liver salt ...	4/120	2/60	2/60	3/90	4/120	2/60	3/90	3/90	3/90	4/120	3/90	3/90	—	2/60
Anne French cleansing milk ...	—	1/30	1/30	—	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Askit powders ...	—	—	—	12/84	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	4/28	—	—
Bisodol ...	4/28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5/35	—	—	3/21	—	—
Bunty baby products ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/30	—	—	—	—	—
Carnation corn caps ...	—	—	3/21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinic shampoo ...	1/30	2/60	6/180	3/90	6/180	3/90	3/90	2/60	3/90	3/90	4/120	4/120	—	7/210
Dentu-Creme ...	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	2/60	—	2/60
Freezone corn remover ...	1/30	2/60	—	—	—	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fresh-air ...	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	—	3/21
Immac ...	5/81	2/60	2/60	1/30	1/40	1/30	2/70	3/100	2/60	1/30	2/60	2/60	—	1/30
Loxene shampoo ...	5/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	—
Nair ...	2/60	—	2/60	—	2/60	—	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Quick Kwells ...	—	—	—	3/45	—	5/75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/30
Polaroid colour pack camera ...	2/75	2/75	2/75	2/75	2/75	2/75	—	—	2/75	—	—	—	—	—
Radox ...	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	2/60	3/90	3/90	3/90	—	3/90	—	—	—	—
Rennies ...	1/30	3/90	2/60	1/30	2/60	—	4/120	1/30	—	1/30	—	1/30	—	3/90
Rinstead pastilles ...	3/45	3/45	4/60	2/30	3/45	2/30	3/45	4/60	1/15	3/45	1/15	2/30	—	2/60
SR tooth-paste ...	2/60	3/90	3/90	3/90	4/120	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	2/60	4/120	2/60	—	3/90
Scholl foot exercise sandals ...	2/90	—	1/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sparkling Spring ...	—	—	—	—	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sona bath additive ...	—	—	—	—	—	4/120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vaseline petroleum jelly ...	4/75	3/75	2/45	—	—	3/75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vitalis ...	—	1/45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wright's coal tar soap ...	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	—	1/15	—	—

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers, or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, JUNE 2: The most interesting feature in an otherwise dull week was a further sharp increase in the prices of QUININE and QUINIDINE SALTS.

Examples from the new schedules which are given below show that QUINIDINE SULPHATE is increased by about 6s. an oz. and QUININE SULPHATE by a little over 4s. Meanwhile supplies of both compounds remain very tight.

In CRUDE DRUGS, supplies of IPECACUANHA, particularly high-testing material, have become scarce on the spot. MENTHOL, reversing recent trends, began to ease; in the case of Brazilian, spot holders were willing to sell under the new replacement values. Among SPICES, pressure by holders of GINGER forced prices down for African, Jamaican and Nigerian. PEPPERS were mostly lower and TURMERIC continued weaker.

In ESSENTIAL OILS, all sources of CITRONELLA were reduced by threepence per lb. Brazilian and Chinese PEPPERMINTS were also down threepence per lb., whilst ANISE was three-halfpence lower on the spot. PETITGRAIN quotations were reduced by one shilling per lb., but dearer were PATCHOULI by 6s. 6d. and CANANGA by 10s.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Where material is of foreign origin prices below may be subject to import surcharge.

ACETIC ACID.—Per ton, in bulk; B.P.C. glacial £80 to £84; 98–100 per cent. £76 to £80. Technical 80 per cent. grades: Pure £70 to £74; technical, £64 to £68. Small lots B.P.C., 5-gall, demijohn 16s. per gall.; 10 demijohns, 11s. per gall.

ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID.—One-ton lots, 4s. 0½d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 4s. 5d.; 1-cwt., 4s. 8d.

p-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID.—SODIUM, 17s. 6d. per kilo for 1,000-kilo lots.

BARIUM SULPHATE.—B.P., 50-kilo lots, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9½d. as to package; 250-kilos from 3s. 3½d. to 3s. 5d.

BENZOIC ACID.—One cwt., 2s. 10d. per lb.; SODIUM SALT, 2s. 7d. per lb.

BENZYL BENZOATE.—B.P. in 1-ton lots, 4s. 6d. per lb.

BROMIDES.—Crystals (per kilo):—

	Under 50 kilos	50 kilos
POTASSIUM* ...	s. d. 6 3	s. d. 5 8
SODIUM ...	6 3	5 8
AMMONIUM ...	7 2	6 7

*Powder is fourpence per kilo more.

CALAMINE.—Five-cwt. lots, 1s. 11d. per lb.; 1-ton, 1s. 9½d.

CANTHARIDIN.—Per oz. 22s. 6d. for 4-oz. lots.

CARMINE.—One-cwt. lots are 180s. per lb.

CITRIC ACID.—Domestic powder in bags, per cwt. 1–4-cwt. lots, 214s.; 5–19 cwt., 212s.; 1 ton, 208s. Crystals plus 10s. cwt. ANHYDROUS powder and granular plus 10 per cent. All less 7s. cwt. if in bags.

DIGOXIN.—100-gm. lots, 44s. per gm.

FUMARIC ACID.—Food grade in 5-cwt. lots is 227s. to 234s. per cwt. according to container.

GALLIC ACID.—B.P., 11s. 9d. per lb. for 1 cwt. lots; 5-cwt. 11s. 6d.

GLYCYRRHETINIC ACID.—Per oz., 50s.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—B.P., 50s. per cwt. in carboys.

HYDROCYANIC ACID.—Dilute B.P.C. 1954, from 4s. to 4s. 7d. per litre, as to quantity; Scheeles' from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 4d.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.—For 27.5 per cent. by weight, £115 per ton; 35 per cent., £138.

HYDROQUINONE.—One-cwt. lots, 10s. per lb.; 1-ton, 8s. 6d.

HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Per kilo:—

Quantity	1 kilo	12.5 kilos	50 kilos
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CALCIUM, B.P.C. ...	17 2	16 1	15 1
IRON, B.P.C. ...	34 10	33 7	32 5
MAGNESIUM ...	29 3	28 2	27 2
MANGANESE, B.P.C. ...	35 3	33 11	32 9
POTASSIUM, B.P.C. ...	23 1	22 5	21 4
SODIUM, B.P.C. ...	19 2	18 1	17 1

HYPOPHOSPHOROUS ACID.—B.P.C., 1959, 15s. 5d. per kilo; 50 per cent., 19s. 3d.

IRON SALTS.—CHLORIDE, B.P.C., 1949, 3s. 1d. per kilo. GLUCONATE, B.P.C., 4s. 9d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots; SULPHATE, B.P., crystals 1-cwt. 70s. per cwt.; 5-cwt. 65s. per cwt.; granular, 2s. 6d. per cwt. extra. PHOSPHATE, B.P.C., 7s. 2d. per kilo; OXIDE RED PRECIPITATED, B.P.C., 1949, 25 kilos, 6s. 3d. per kilo; CARBONATE, SACCHARATED, B.P.C., 1949, 28-lb., 3s. 3d.; 1-cwt., 3s.—AMMONIUM CITRATE, 250-kilos, 9s. kilo.—QUININE CITRATE, 2s. 10d. per oz. in 100-oz. tin.

LACTATES.—CALCIUM, B.P., 270s. per cwt. in 5-cwt. lots and 280s. for 1-cwt. lots: CALCIUM SODIUM, 4s. 9d. and 4s. 10d. per lb.

LACTIC ACID.—B.P. 4s. 5d. per lb. for 12-winchester lots and 4s. for 5-cwt. lots. Edible, 80 per cent. acid, £270 per ton for under 1-ton lots: 12-winchesters, 2s. 9d. per lb.

LACTOSE.—B.P. in 1-ton lots packed in 1-cwt. paper-lined sacks, £129 10s. per ton, delivered in the United Kingdom.

MANDELIC ACID.—One-cwt. lots, 12s. 6d. per lb. CALCIUM SALT, also 12s. 6d. SODIUM MANDELATE, 13s. and AMMONIUM MANDELATE 50 per cent. solution, 7s. 6d.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—Five-ton lots, 3s. 2d. per lb.; 1-ton, 3s. 2½d.; 10-cwt., 3s. 3d.; 5-cwt., 3s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 3s. 8d.

OLEIC ACID.—B.P. grade, £188 10s. per ton: 1-gall. lots, 22s. 10d.

OXALIC ACID.—Manufacturers' rates for 4-ton lots, £153 per ton.

PARAFFINS.—Prices to wholesale distributors per gall.—Liquid: HEAVY, B.P., in drums, 8s. 8½d. to 8s. 9½d. as to quantity; over 500 gall. in bulk, 8s. 1½d. Light, B.P. drums, 7s. 1½d. to 7s. 2½d.; bulk, 7s. 0½d. Technical white: LIGHT, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 7d. and 6s. 3d. in bulk; MEDIUM, 7s. 7d. to 7s. 8d., bulk, 7s. 4½d. Drums charged and returnable. Soft: Best grades WHITE medium consistency, £116 15s. per ton and soft consistency, £113 7s. 6d. YELLOW, £94 10s. Other grades (all B.P.) at £95, £100 10s., £106 per ton for white and at £74 17s. 6d. for yellow. All in non-returnable drums delivered.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE.—B.P.C. is 1s. 3d. per lb. for 1-ton lots; 1s. 5d. per lb. for 1-cwt.

PHENAZONE.—Imported, 9s. 6d. per lb.

PHENOL.—Ice crystals in bulk, 1s. 4d. per lb. LIQUID, B.P., 1s. 9d. per lb. in 56-lb. returnable tins.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—One-cwt. 9s. per lb.

PHOSPHORIC ACID.—B.P. (s.g. 1.750)

drums, 1s. 4d. per lb.; bottles from 4s. 7d.

PHYSTOSTIGMINE.—Per oz. for 4-oz. lots: ALKALOID, 476s.; SALICYLATE, 321s.; SULPHATE, 411s.

POTASH SULPHURATED.—Lump, B.P.C. 1959, 6s. 11d. per kilo in 50-kilo drums.

POTASSIUM ACETATE.—(Per lb.) 1-cwt. lots, 3s.; 5-cwt., 2s. 8d.; 10-cwt., 2s. 6d.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder, 110s. per cwt. 1–4-cwt. lots and 105s. per cwt. for 5-cwt. and over.

POTASSIUM BROMATE.—In 5-cwt. lots, 5s. 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE.—50-kilo kegs, 5s. 1d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE.—50-kilo cases, 5s. 6d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE.—Pure. 50-kilo sacks, 3s. 4d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE.—Pellets, B.P., 8s. 9½d. per kilo; sticks, 13s.; technical flake, 4s. All 50-kilo lots.

POTASSIUM 8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE SULPHATE.—1-kilo is 55s. per kilo.

POTASSIUM METABISULPHITE.—Crystals, 50-kilo kegs, 3s. 4d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM NITRATE.—Pure in 50-kilo sacks, 2s. 1d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—B.P. in 1-cwt. lots, 2s. 0½d. per lb. Technical 218s. 6d. per cwt.; 1-ton lots, quoted at 207s. per cwt.

POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE.—B.P.C. 1949, 50-kilo kegs of powder, 8s. 3d. per kilo, granular, 8s. 9d.

POTASSIUM QUADROXALATE.—1-cwt., 3s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM SULPHATE.—B.P.C. '49, 1s. 2d. per lb.

POTASSIUM THIOCYANATE.—50-kilo lots, 11s. 6d. per kilo in kegs.

PYROGALLIC ACID.—One-cwt. pure crystals, 27s. 9d. per lb.

QUINIDINE.—Dearer. SULPHATE, 2,063s. 11d. per 100-oz. for lots of 500-oz. and over; less than 500-oz. are 2,181s. 8d. per 100-oz. ALKALOID, crystals, 2,701s. 4d. and 2,855s. 1d.; precipitated, 2,733s. 1d. and 2,889s.

QUININE.—Dearer. 1,000-oz. lots per oz.: SULPHATE, B.P., 1963, 11s.; BISULPHATE, 11s. 2½d.; DIHYDROCHLORIDE, 15s. 4d.; HYDROCHLORIDE, 14s. 6d.

SACCHARIN.—B.P. powder, 1 lb. and over, 15s. 6d. per lb.; SODIUM SALT, B.P., 14s.

SALICYLIC ACID.—5-cwt. lots, 3s. 2½d. per lb.

SAL PRUNELLA.—Balls, 3s. 9d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

SULPHURIC ACID.—Ninepence to 1s. 2½d. per lb. in winchesters.

TANNIC ACID.—The B.P. fluffy, 9s. per lb. (5-cwt. lots) and powder, 8s. 9d.

TARTARIC ACID.—(In kegs): 1-ton lots, 275s. per cwt.; 5–19 cwt., 281s.; 1–4 cwt., 284s. Bags 8s. cwt. less. Crystals 7s. per cwt. more than powder and granular.

THEOBROMINE.—ALKALOID from 31s. to 36s. 6d. per kilo as to quantity;—CALCIUM SALICYLATE from 34s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. per kilo; and SODIUM SALICYLATE, 31s. 6d. to 36s. 6d.

THIOGLYCOLLIC ACID.—Basic rates per lb., 97–98 per cent., 26-lb. packs, 15s.; 75 per cent., 11s. 6d. AMMONIUM THIOGLYCOLLATE, 40 per cent. pH 9.3 (24-lb. packs), 6s. 8d.; MONOETHANOLAMINE THIOGLYCOLLATE, pH 9.9 4 per cent, 9s. 10d. All carriage paid United Kingdom and subject to purchase tax.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE. — Spot, Spanish, *napellus*, 2s. 4d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.

AGAR. — Kobé No. 1, 13s. per lb. in bond; shipment, 12s. 6d., c.i.f. Spanish, 15s. to 15s. 6d., duty paid.

ALOE. — Primes, 270s. per cwt. spot. Shipment, 265s., c.i.f. Curaçao, spot, 265s.; 260s., c.i.f.

ANISE. — Chinese STAR, 152s. 6d. per cwt. spot, duty paid; f.a.q. for shipment, 115s., c.i.f.

ANNATTO. — Madras, f.a.q. seed, spot, 300s. per cwt.; no shipment offers.

ARROWROOT. — St. Vincent from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d., as to grade.

BALSAMS. — Per lb.: CANADA: 24s. 6d., c.i.f. COPAIBA: B.P.C. 11s. 6d. PERU: 23s., spot; shipment, 21s., c.i.f. TOLU: B.P., from 10s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.

BAY—LEAVES, 1s. 9d. per lb., spot.

BELLADONNA. — LEAVES, 5s. 6d. per lb., spot, ROOT, 1s. 8d. per lb., spot; shipment, 1s. 7d., c.i.f.

BENZOIN. — Sumatra block spot from £20 to £40 per cwt. as to quality.

BUCHU. — Shipment nominal; spot, cleared.

CALAMUS. — ROOT, 100s. per cwt., spot, 87s. 6d., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR. — B.P. powder for shipment, 5s. 8d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 7s.

CARDAMOMS. — Aleppy greens, spot, 17s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 19s. 6d., c.i.f.

CASCARA. — Spot, 225s. per cwt.; shipment, 218s., c.i.f.

CASSIA. — *Fistula*, 105s. per cwt. spot; *lignea*, whole shipment, 202s. 6d., c.i.f.; selected broken, 192s. 6d., c.i.f.

CHAMOMILE. — Belgian flowers scarce at from 20s. per lb., upwards spot; German type, 7s. 6d.

CHERRY BARK. — Thin natural, 2s. 2d. per lb., shipment, 2s., c.i.f.

CHILLIES. — Zanzibar, spot, 320s. per cwt.

CINNAMON. — BARK, Seychelles, 130s. cwt. spot; shipment, 100s., c.i.f.; QUILLS, Ceylon (per lb., c.i.f.): 4 O's, 9s. 5d.; single O, 8s. 6d.; quillings, 5s. 3½d.

CLOVES. — Zanzibar, spot, 2s. 10½d. per lb. standard grade, shipment, 2s. 7½d., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL. — Canary Isle silver-grey, 21s. per lb.; black brilliant, 25s. Peruvian silver-grey, 17s. landed terms.

COCILLANA. — Bark 1s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

DIGITALIS. — *Purpurea* leaves, 2s. 6d. per lb.

ELEM. — Spot, 1s. 8d. per lb.; shipment: new crop, 1s. 5d., c.i.f.

ERGOT. — Portuguese, spot, 9s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 9s. 6d., c.i.f.

GENTIAN. — Root, 190s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 185s., c.i.f.

GINGER. — (Per cwt.) Nigerian, June-July shipment (c.i.f.), split, 100s.; peeled, 210s. African, spot, 250s. per cwt.; shipment, June-July, 225s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 350s.; shipment, 300s., c.i.f. Cochín, spot, 300s., June-July shipment, 315s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA. — Kordofan cleaned sorts, 165s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 147s., c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA. — High testing material short on spot, Matto Grosso for shipment, 55s. per lb., c.i.f. and spot, 60s. Costa Rican, 72s., c.i.f. and 75s., spot.

KARAYA. — No. 1 f.a.q. gum, spot, 415s.; No. 2, 300s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS. — African, spot, 6½d. per lb., nominal; shipment, 5½d., c.i.f.

LEMON PEEL. — Spot, 1s. 9d. per lb.; partially extracted, 1s.

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS B.P., is from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums. Commercial grades from 1s. 9½d.

LINSEED. — Whole, 72s. 6d. per cwt.; crushed, 110s.

MENTHOL. — (Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 29s., c.i.f.; spot, 30s., in bond, Brazilian for shipment, 30s., c.i.f.; spot, 33s. 9d., duty paid and 31s. in bond.

NUTMEGS. — (Per lb.). West Indian, spot, 110's, 7s. 6d.; sound unassorted, 7s.; defectives, 5s. 6d. East Indian for shipment, 80's, 8s. 4½d.; 110's. 6s. 11d., b.w.p. 4s. 4½d., c.i.f.

PEPPER. — White Sarawak spot from 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 11½d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak spot nominally 3s. 1d. Prompt shipment, 2s. 7½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar, spot, 3s. 5d. per lb.; shipment quoted at 360s. per cwt., c.i.f.

PYRETHRUM. — Extracts — partially dewaxed, 25 per cent. pyrethrins, 69s. to 65s. 6d. per lb.; pale, 82s. 6d. to 79s.; crude oleoresin, 60s. 6d.

RHUBARB. — Manufacturing grades offered at from 5s. to 8s. 6d. per lb., other grades at 12s. 6d. and 15s. 6d.

SARSAPARILLA. — Jamaican native red spot, 3s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 3s., c.i.f.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.) ANISE. — Turkish, 205s., duty paid; Spanish, 255s., duty paid, nominal. CARAWAY. — Dutch, 135s., duty paid. CELERY. — Indian, 175s., spot; shipment, new-crop (June-July), 150s., c.i.f. CORIANDER. — Moroccan, 56s., duty paid; shipment, new-crop (June-July), 47s. 6d., c.i.f.; Rumanian whole quoted at 52s. 6d., c.i.f. CUMIN. — Cyprian, 325s.; Indian, 295s.; Moroccan, 320s.; shipment: Indian, 245s.; Moroccan new-crop for June-July, advanced to 225s., c.i.f. DILL. — Indian, 110s.; shipment, 87s. 6d., c.i.f. FENNEL. — Chinese, 130s., duty paid; Indian nominal, 200s.; shipment, Chinese, 110s., c.i.f.; Indian, 160s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK. — Moroccan, 47s. 6d., duty paid; shipment new-crop (June-July) dearer at 37s. 6d., c.i.f. MUSTARD. — English, 50s. to 80s., according to quality.

SENEGA. — Spot, 19s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 19s., c.i.f., nominal.

SENNA. — (Per lb.). Tinnevely LEAVES spot: Prime No. 1, 2s.; prime No. 2, 1s. 8d.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 2d. Shipment: No. 3, 1s., c.i.f. PODS: Tinnevely hand-picked, 1s. 8d. to 2s. as to quality; spot, manufacturing, 1s. 2d.; shipment, 11d., c.i.f. Alexandria PODS: small parcels on spot of hand-picked at about 8s.; manufacturing, forward, 2s. 7½d., c.i.f.

SQUILL. — Italian, spot, 185s. per cwt.; shipment, 175s., c.i.f.

STRAMONIUM. — Continental LEAVES, 85s. per cwt., spot.

STYRAX. — Spot, 13s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 13s. 3d., c.i.f.

TONQUIN BEANS. — Para spot, 4s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 10d., c.i.f.

TRAGACANTH. — Ribbon, No. 1, £175 per cwt.; No. 2, £160.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger on spot is 137s. 6d. per cwt.; shipment, new crop quoted at 110s., c.i.f. for June-July.

VALERIAN ROOT. — Indian, spot, 210s. per cwt.; shipment, 200s., c.i.f.

VANILLIN. — (Per lb.). 5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d. All plus temporary import charge.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.). Bees' — Dar-es-Salaam, 450s.; shipment, 422s. 6d. Sudanese, spot, 400s., in bond; shipment, 385s., c.i.f. CANDELLA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s. landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 320s.; shipment, 297s. 6d., c.i.f.; prime yellow spot, 660s.; shipment, 600s., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES. — Spot quotations are 2s. 2d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 1d., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND. — Imported sweet oil is 7s. per lb. spot.

AMBER. — Rectified on the spot, 2s. per lb.

ANISE. — Chinese, 9s. 9d., spot, shipment, 9s. 8d., c.i.f.

BAY. — West Indian, 35s. per lb. on the spot.

BERGAMOT. — Spot quotations for best oil are from 100s. per lb.

BOIS DE ROSE. — Brazilian spot, from 16s. 6d.; shipment, 15s. 6d., c.i.f.

BUCHU. — Spot, from 280s. to 360s. per lb.

CADE. — Spanish from 2s. per lb. for drum lots.

CAJUPUT. — Spot from 11s. per lb.

CALAMUS. — Spot, from 70s. to 100s. per lb. as to origin.

CAMPHOR, WHITE. — Chinese for shipment, 4s. 6d., c.i.f., per kilo; spot, 6s.

CANANGA. — Spot from 45s. per lb.

CARAWAY. — From 40s. to 45s. per lb. as to source.

CARDAMOM. — English distilled, 375s. per lb.

CASSIA. — Spot from 55s. per lb. for 80-85 per cent.

CASTOR. — Home produced B.P. oil, spot, £130 per ton naked ex mill (2-ton lots).

CEDARWOOD. — American from 7s. 6d. per lb. on the spot; East African, 7s. 6d.

CELERY SEED. — Quotations are from 120s. per lb. for Indian.

CHENOPODIUM. — From 36s. per lb.

CINNAMON. — Best English-distilled, 720s. per lb.; other B.P. oils from 22s. to 120s. per lb. Ceylon leaf, 22s.; Seychelles from 9s. spot.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 5s. 9d.; shipment, 5s. 5d. per lb., c.i.f.; Formosan, 4s. 9d., in bond; shipment, 4s. 6d., c.i.f.; Chinese, spot, 4s. 9d. in bond; shipment, 4s. 6d., c.i.f.

CORIANDER. — From 34s. to 45s. per lb. spot, as to origin.

CUBEB. — Spot supplies of imported are 86s. per lb.

CUMIN. — English distilled oil, 125s. per lb., imported 90s. to 105s.

GRAPEFRUIT. — Spot offers from 8s. per lb.

ORANGE. — Floridan sweet oil, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per lb.; Spanish, 16s.

PALMAROSA. — Shipment, 50s. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 54s.

PATCHOULI. — Penang forward is nominally 62s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

PENNYROYAL. — Spot, 15s. per lb. duty paid.

PEPPERMINT. — *Arvensis*: Chinese for shipment, 11s. 3d., c.i.f.; spot, 11s. 6d. Brazilian for shipment, 11s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 11s. 6d. *Piperita*: Italian, 48s. to 60s., spot. American from 35s. per lb. as to make.

SAGE. — Spanish, 22s. 6d. per lb.; Dalmatian, 26s.

SPEARMINT. — American oil on the spot, 35s. per lb.

TANGERINE. — Sicilian best quality about 46s. per lb.

VETIVERT. — Bourbon, spot, 85s. to 90s. per lb.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, JUNE 1: The price of Mexican SARSAPARILLA increased to 45 cents per lb. from 38 cents. Turkish GERANIUM OIL declined to \$9 per lb. from \$9-10 and PETITGRAIN to \$2 per lb. from \$2-10.



NEW NORFOLK FACTORY: Artist's impression of a new factory now being built for Baxter Laboratories, Ltd., at Thetford, Norfolk, and due to be opened in November. Much of the plant is being devoted to the manufacture of equipment for use in blood-transfusion services, while expansion is planned in the manufacture of artificial kidney systems and other artificial organs. The original of the illustration was selected by the Royal Academy for showing in the architectural room at the Royal Academy summer exhibition and *The Times* architectural correspondent, on May 3, classified it as "one of a few exhibits worthy of serious attention."

EXPANSION PLANS

A £625,000-EXTENSION to existing facilities is to start shortly at CIBA Chemicals, Ltd., plant at Pyewipe, near Grimsby. The new plant, which will manufacture high purity organic chemicals, is expected to be in production by the end of 1966.

A NEW chemical company, Morton-Williams, Ltd., to develop, manufacture, market and service polymer-based materials for packaging and speciality coating industries throughout Europe, has been formed on a fifty-fifty basis by Morton Chemical Co., Chicago, and Williams (Hounslow), Ltd., Hounslow, Middlesex. Mr. A. H. Greville-Williams (managing director, Williams (Hounslow), Ltd.), is serving in the same capacity for the new firm. Construction is under way on a plant at Dewsbury, Yorks, which is expected to be in production by September.

THE Distillers Co., Ltd., and its partners are to invest £830,000 in a new Indian petrochemicals project by having a 25 per cent. equity share in Herdillia Chemicals, Ltd. (a public company incorporated in India, with the primary object of manufacturing near Bombay a range of heavy organic chemicals). The other major partners are Hercules Powder Co., Inc., U.S.A. (16 per cent.) and E.I.D.-Parry, Ltd. (9 per cent.). Production is expected to commence in the last half of 1967, and the initial project, providing a production of 41,500 tons a year, will cost approximately £8 millions.

NEW COMPANIES

S. B. J. ELLIS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Subscribers: Sidney B. J. Ellis, M.P.S., and Winifred A. Cutlip, R.O.: 334 High Street, Chatham.

PERSONAL SUPPORTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of dealers in surgical appliances, etc. Subscribers: C. Rupert Bear and V. W. Semmens, 14 Fletcher Gate, Nottingham.

PHARMACEUTICAL TRUST (EXPORTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in medicines, etc. Subscribers: Joyce C. Huntingford and George Winter, 1 Harman Close, Harman Drive, London, N.W.2.

PROTOT PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To deal in baby, pharmaceutical and cosmetic products of all kinds, etc. Subscribers: James P. Davison and Patrick I. Charles.

S. RAWSON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. To acquire the business of chemist and druggist carried on by S. Rawson, at 5 Queen Victoria Road, Burnley, etc. Subscribers: Samuel Rawson, M.P.S., and John M. Rawson, 4 Eastern Avenue, Burnley.

REAL FAB GEAR, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To deal in cosmetics, etc. Subscribers: Anthony P. Roberts is the first director. R.O.: 154 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

H. A. ROBERTS (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of dispensing chemists, etc. Subscribers: Mrs. Eleanor L. Roberts, 18 Clwyd Street, Ruthin, Denbighs, and Doreen Metcalfe.

RORER-BERK, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,050. To carry on the business of manufacturing and development chemists, etc. Subscribers: David Jackson and Shirleyanne Smith, R.O.: 8 Baker Street, London, W.1.

SANDBACH CHEMICAL, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in cosmetics, perfumes, etc. Subscribers: David J. Tricker and Ian L. Walker, 47A Finborough Road, London, W.10.

SOUTHERN SYRINGE REPAIRS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Directors: George E. Denman and Rose E. A. Denman, R.O.: 24A Cecil Road, Enfield, Middlesex.

SUPAFILLA DISPENSERS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To manufacture liquid dispensers, containers, boxes and packaging of all kinds, etc. Directors: Frank W. Higlett, Arlette D. Higlett, Otto T. Duncan and Vera H. Duncan. R.O.: 21 Paynes Road, Southampton.

J. C. THOMAS CHEMIST (COVENTRY), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, chemical engineers, etc. Directors: John N. Thomas and Muriel Thomas, R.O.: 302 Walsgrave Road, Stoke, Coventry.

JOHN THOMPSON (BLACKPOOL), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. To carry on the business of consulting, manufacturing and general chemists, etc. Directors: Kathleen Thompson and Albert Dyer, M.P.S., R.O.: 10 King Street, Blackpool.

TRACEYS HAIR FOODS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Subscribers: Purvis T. Johnson and Ian Pattinson, R.O.: 60A Leicester Causeway, Coventry.

VIVIEN CHEMICALS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, etc. Directors: Alan C. Salt and Edwin S. Prince, R.O.: 137 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

W.H.B. (CHEMICALS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £90. To manufacture chemical preparations, etc. Subscribers: Edith Rayner and Eileen M. Gostick, R.O.: Martins Bank Chambers, Tyrrel Street, Bradford, 1.

ZEPHRIN, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To deal in medicinal and other products. Directors: George W. Taylor, M.P.S., and Elizabeth H. Taylor, R.O.: 10 Grant Street, Bradford, 3, Yorks.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PRESS ADVERTISING

W. B. CARTWRIGHT, LTD., Rawdon, Leeds: Baby Bunty products, In *You and Your Baby* and *The Baby Book*.

BRITISH CHEMOTHEUTIC PRODUCTS, LTD., Grant Street, Bradford, 3: Optabs. In *Daily Mirror*, *Woman*, *News of the World* and *Woman's Own*.

HOUSE OF MANHATTAN, Bond Street, London, W.1: Miss Americana perfume. In *Vogue*, *Vanity Fair*, *Flair*, *Honey*, *She*, *Nova*, *Woman*, *Woman's Own* and *Woman's Mirror*.

EUCRYL, LTD., Babycraft Division, Southampton, Hants: V.I.P. disposable napkins. In *Woman's Own*, *Woman and Home*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Housewife*, *Sunday Mirror*, *Mother*, *Mother and Baby* and *Nursery World*.

INECTO, LTD., Inecto House, Dover Street, London, W.1: Hint of a Tint shampoo. In women's magazines.

MYRAM, PICKER, LTD., Surbiton, Surrey: Miners cosmetics. In *Fabulous*, *Boyfriend*, *Jackie*, *Valentine*, *Honey*, *Showtime* and *ABC Film Review*.

TONI CO., Hawley Lane, Farnborough, Hants: Focus crystal clear shampoo. In *Daily Mirror*, *Woman*, *Woman's Own* and *Woman's Realm*.

WILLS

MR. E. BOWLES, M.P.S., 38 St. Mary's Avenue, Leicester, left £5,692 (£5,557 net).

MR. A. V. LESTER, M.P.S., 3 Millfield, Folkestone, Kent, left £12,335 (£12,198 net).

MR. F. L. MAYO, M.P.S., Dorleska, Hempsted, Gloucester, left £7,275 (£7,193 net).

MR. D. M. NEIL, M.P.S., 15 Hayward Road, London, N.20, left £6,123 (£2,646 net).

MR. R. G. PACK, M.P.S., Abington, Rectory Road, Church Warsop, Mansfield, Notts, left £3,832 (£2,375 net).

MR. N. PACKWOOD, M.P.S., Hafod, Llandinam, Montgomeryshire, left £4,783 (£4,719 net).

DR. J. PRIESTMAN, M.P.S., 42 St. Helen's Road, Solihull, Warwickshire (a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's board of examiners for England and Wales), left £10,607 (£10,475 net).

MR. V. M. PROUD, M.P.S., 44 Lansdowne Crescent, Stanwix, Carlisle, left £9,829 (£9,758 net).

MR. C. J. READE, M.P.S., 86 Wrotesley Road, Tottenhall, Staffs, left £13,589 (£13,429 net).

MR. C. S. RICHARDS, M.P.S., 77 Metchley Lane, Harborne, Birmingham, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1904, left £5,931 (£5,105 net).

MR. W. R. ROBERTS, M.P.S., 90 Green Lane, Chislehurst, Kent (late chief inspector for the Pharmaceutical Society), left £5,762 (£5,609 net).

MR. J. E. SALTER, M.P.S., 7 Marine Parade, Dovercourt, Essex, left £6,940 (£6,796 net).

MR. P. B. SHELLEY, M.P.S., Nerrells, Feering, Colchester, Essex, left £13,045 (£12,918 net).

MR. D. D. SKINNER, M.P.S., 10 The Drive, London, W.3, left £5,842 (£5,597 net).

MR. E. J. SNOWDEN, M.P.S., 8 Warren Road, Ickenham, Middlesex, left £12,073 (£11,940 net).

MR. A. G. TILLEY, M.P.S., 19 Aveley Lane, Farnham, Surrey, left £5,479 (£5,340 net).

MR. A. E. TURNER, M.P.S., 39 Highbury Road, Bulwell, Nottingham, left £13,808 (£13,755 net).

MR. A. J. WARD, M.P.S., Bramley House, Chew Stoke, Bristol, left £1,613 (£1,530 net).

MR. H. WARD, M.P.S., 35 High Street, Wellesborough, Northants, left £5,657 (£5,390 net).

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Tuesday, June 8

FINCHLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Bull and Butcher hotel, 1277 High Road, London, N.20, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting and film evening.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," April 28

3-Methoxy-4-alkoxy-anils, Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., 994,483.

Process for the preparation of aromatic mercapto compounds, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., 994,506.

N-cyanamino compounds and their preparation, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., 994,508.

Phenyl ethers, Chemische Werke Witton, G.m.b.H., 994,509.

Process for resolving racemic glutamic acid, Ajinomoto Co., Inc., 994,517.

Shavers, Needle Industries, Ltd., 994,518.

Water-soluble tetracycline derivatives, Farmabion, S.A., 994,519.

Dithiocarbamic acid esters, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., 994,546.

Steroids, Soc. Farmaceutici Italia, 994,547.

Lyxopyranoloxycoumarins, F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G., 994,572.

Betaloxopyranosyl halides and a process for their preparation, F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G., 994,573.

Vitamin-containing feed supplements, Nopco Chemical Co., 994,584.

Process for the manufacture of sodium carbonate, Solvay et Cie., 994,601.

Acaricidal compositions, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., 994,603.

Therapeutically active iodine-substituted aromatic compounds and compositions containing them, Upjohn Co., 994,611.

Trifluoromethyl chloranilide, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., 994,614.

Production of 2,3-epithioandrostane-17-one, Shionogi & Co., Ltd., 994,615.

New aliphatic isonitriles, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., 994,616.

Derivatives of heparin and processes for their preparation, Roussel-Uclaf, 994,621-22.

Dry-shaving apparatus, Philips Electronic & Associated Industries, Ltd., 994,623-24.

Antisera for determining pregnancy, S. S. Brody and G. Carlstrom-Brody, 994,631.

Process for the manufacture of α : γ -disubstituted acetoacetic, Wacker-Chemie, G.m.b.H., 994,640.

Pharmaceutical compositions having anti-fatigue properties, Laboratoire Biosedra, 994,654.

Emulsions, R. T. Vanderbilt Co., Inc., 994,660.

Veterinary compositions to combat enteric disease in mankeys, Norwich Pharmacal Co., 994,668.

Arm slings, Lindseys (Southsea), Ltd., 994,678.

Anti-bacterial compositions, Procter & Gamble Co., 994,705.

Pharmaceutical compositions useful as general metabolic depressants, Shell Research, Ltd., 994,714.

Method of producing water-soluble derivatives of compounds of tetracycline antibiotics, Icar Industria di Ricerca e Produzione del Farmaco, S.p.A., 994,718.

Production of amphenazole, Monsanto Chemicals (Australia), Ltd., 994,727.

Anabolically effective pharmaceutical preparation, CIBA, Ltd., 994,733.

Photographic silver halide emulsions, Kodak, Ltd., 994,741.

Pharmaceutical tablets containing anthelmintics and the manufacture thereof, Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., 994,742.

Cyclopentanophenanthrene compounds and process for their production, Syntex, S.A., 994,743-45.

6 β :19-oxido-steroids and their oxidation products and process for their manufacture, CIBA, Ltd., 994,746.

19-Oxygenated steroids and process for their manufacture, CIBA, Ltd., 994,747.

Process for the manufacture of oxido-steroids, CIBA, Ltd., 994,748.

19-Oxygenated- and 19-nor-steroids and process for their manufacture, CIBA, Ltd., 994,749.

Process for the manufacture of hydroxy-aldehydes, CIBA, Ltd., 994,750.

Aerosol dispensing apparatus, Riker Laboratories, Inc., 994,755.

Purification of terephthalic acid, Standard Oil Co., 994,769.

Fungicidal compositions, Rohm & Haas Co., 994,830.

Photographic silver halide emulsions, Kodak, Ltd., 994,869.

Steroid compositions, Merck & Co., Inc., 994,885.

Piperazine derivatives, Lakeside Laboratories, Inc., 994,889.

Organic polyisocyanates and their manufacture, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., 994,890.

Preparation of 2-halogeno-pyridine oxides, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., 994,928.

Process for the production of unsaturated fatty alcohols, Deutsches Hydrierwerk Rodleben Veb., 994,933.

Photographic cameras, C. P. Goertz American Optical Co., 994,977.

6-methylene-tetracyclines and method of preparing same, Pfizer Corporation, 995,031.

Tetracycline derivatives, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 995,032.

11 γ -halo-6-methylenetetracyclines and method of preparing same, Pfizer Corporation, 995,033.

Reversal processing of photographic colour materials and developer compositions for use therein, Eastman Kodak Co., 995,035.

Therapeutically valuable 3H-quinazolinones, Kali-Chemie, A.G., 995,039.

Androstanone derivatives, Abbott Laboratories, 995,048.

Process for the preparation of esters of carboxylic acids and novel esters of said carboxylic acids, Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij, N.V., 995,056.

Substituted butylamine and salts thereof, Nordmark-Werke, G.m.b.H., 995,063.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from June 10.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," May 12

For anaesthetics and analgesics, none being medical preparations for use in the treatment of corns (5)

KALLOCAIN, 869,825, by Chemische Fabrik Schweizerhall, Basle, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical and medical preparations and substances for human use and for veterinary use (5)

MELLAVAX, 871,321, by Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

For electrically operated hair clippers for personal use and parts thereof (8)

ANDIS, 872,051, by Andis Clipper Co., Racine, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

For dark-room lamps (photographic); flash lamps for photographic purposes; electric capacitors, electric ballasts and electric starting apparatus, all for use with electric discharge lamps; electric discharge tubes (not for lighting purposes); and parts and fittings (9)

Device with word KANDEM, 851,717, by Korting & Mathiesen, G.m.b.H., Limburg/Lahn, Germany.

For photographic and cinematographic apparatus and parts and fittings, etc. (9)

TESTOMAT, 862,303, by Photopia, Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.

For electrical and electronic apparatus and instruments; photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus and instruments; combinations of two or more of the aforesaid goods; and parts and fittings (9)

EASY-MATIC, 873,782, by J. J. Silber, Ltd., London, E.C.1.

For surgical gloves made of rubber or of plastics (9) and for gloves made of natural or synthetic rubber or of plastics or in which such materials predominate, and all for industrial use (17)

VEEDIP, 873,560-61, by Veedip, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," May 19

For amine oxides and chemical compositions containing amine oxides, all being chemical products for use in industry, science, photography, agriculture, horticulture and forestry (1)

AROMOX, 870,016, by Armour and Co., Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

For chemical products for industrial purposes (1)

BAYDUR, 874,081, by Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany.

For tamarind seed polysaccharide for use in food manufacturing processes (1)

GLYLOID, TAMARON, 874,270-71, by Dainippon Seiyaku, K.K., Higashi-Ku, Osaka, Japan.

For chemical substances for use in photographic fixing agents (1)

ROLAFIX, 874,869, by May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.

For all goods (1)

BIBBILITE, 875,930, by J. Bibby & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool.

For non-medicated toilet preparations, talcum powder, cologne, hair lotions and hair dressings, all for men; dentifrices, shampoos and non-medicated toilet soap (3)

DUNHILL, B859,614 by Alfred Dunhill, Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes) (3)

AVION, B864,564, by Diversey (U.K.), Ltd., London, W.1.

For all goods (3)

POT O' GOLD, B866,033, by O. K. Bazaars (1929), Ltd., Johannesburg, South Africa.

DIZEL, 871,736, by Diversey (U.K.), Ltd., London, W.1. Device, 872,168, by Colgate-Palmolive Co., New York, U.S.A.

For cosmetics and non-medicated toilet preparations (3)

REVLON WONDERLIFT, 867,779, by Revlon (Suisse), S.A., Zurich, Switzerland.

For soaps, perfumes and non-medicated toilet preparations; cosmetics, hair lotions and essential oils (3)

ZIGUYN, 868,696, by John Edward Turnbull, Bournemouth, Hants.

For lipsticks for sale in the United Kingdom and for export to the Irish Republic (3)

RIMMEL PEARLY LIP GLOW, 871,644, by Rimmel, Ltd., London, W.1.

For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, and cosmetics (3)

GAYLORD, B872,043, by Gerald E. Sadler, London, E.15.

For non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetics and preparations for the hair (3)

LAGRIFF, 873,666, by Lagriff, Ltd., London, S.W.9.

For non-medicated toilet preparations and soaps (3) and for pharmaceutical and sanitary preparations and substances (5)

MAW'S, 833,031-32, by Maws Pharmacy Supplies, Ltd., Barnet, Herts.

For bandages and medical and surgical dressings, all made of plastics; and plastics prepared for use in dentistry (5)

PALASAN, 857,567, by Kulzer and Co., G.m.b.H., Bad Homburg von der Hohe, Germany.

For insecticides and pesticides, all for use by spraying in agriculture and arboriculture (5)

ORCHEX, 866,950, by Standard Oil Co., New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all containing thiamin (5)

THIABOLEEN, 858,285, by Diva Laboratorien, A.G., Zurich, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical preparations for use in activating capillary circulation in the prophylactic treatment of thrombosis and shock, and in cardiovascular and traumatic surgery (5)

RHEOSLUD, 870,502, by L'Equilibre Biologique (Association Technique Pharmaceutique et Equilibre Biologique Réunis), Amilly, France.

For fungicides, insecticides and parasiticides (5)

PHELAM, 870,699, by F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd., London, W.1.

For pharmaceutical and sanitary substances; bandages, plasters and tapes, all for surgical purposes and all being adhesive (5)

PELLOTAPE, B870,734, by Laura Penelope Leader, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations and substances, all for use as or for use in making animal dips (5)

AGRI-DIP, 870,933, by Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

SALZETS, 871,909, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.

For preparations for killing weeds and for killing tops of root crops before lifting (5)

DINOSOL, 874,202, by J. W. Chafer, Ltd., Doncaster.

cumulative price changes

AMENDING C & D
QUARTERLY PRICE LIST
FOR JUNE 1965

e (821 McGlashan)				2in x 4yd				toilet water						
under single	36	0	0	2 1/2in x 4yd	5	11	—	2oz	11	0ea	2	8ea	20	0
(1 gross)	(1 gross)			3 in x 4yd	5	11	—	4oz	19	6ea	4	9ea	34	6
double	54	0	13 6	4 in x 6yd	12	8	—	8oz	30	6ea	7	5ea	53	3
(1 gross)	(1 gross)			6 in x 6yd	18	6	—	Econocil V-K (1515 CD) T5						
				bandage triangular unbleached	18	6	—	granules						
				54in x 38in	14	10	—	for syrup						
				cotton wool absorbent	1oz	5	7	1ea						
				1oz	7	5	—	tablets 125mgm						
				2oz	12	1	—	100 18 3ea						
				4oz	21	0	—	500 90 0ea						
				8oz	37	3	—	1000 178 0ea						
				16oz	69	0	—	250mgm 100 36 3ea						
				non-absorbent	1lb	34	0	500 180 0						
				hospital quality	1oz	6	4	1000 358 0ea						
				1oz	9	11	—	Electra-brush (1555 Corsetric)						
				4oz	16	8	—	electric hair brush						
				8oz	28	6	—	and massager						
				16oz	51	6	—	100 0ea						
				1yd	4	0	—	25 0ea						
				1yd	5	8	—	168 0						
				1yd	9	11	—	15 0						
				3yd	22	2	—	spare brush heads						
				6yd	40	10	—	10 0ea						
				12yd	79	2	—	Elnett Satin (525 Golden)						
				lint boric	1oz	7	6	hairspray aerosol						
				1oz	11	3	—	65 0						
				2oz	19	9	—	16 3						
				4oz	36	3	—	9 11						
				8oz	68	0	—	Evaset (437 EW)						
				16oz	130	0	—	setting lotion						
				plain	1oz	7	2	12 0						
				1oz	10	8	—	3 0						
				2oz	18	6	—	2 6						
				4oz	33	9	—	3 5						
				8oz	63	0	—	2 0						
				16oz	120	0	—	3 5						
				Colormist (437 EW)	31	0	7 9	6 2						
				hair colour	31	0	7 9	4 0						
				Contactasoak (1553 Contacsol)				4 0						
				contact lens				8 1						
				soaking solution	100cc	92	0	15 4						
				Contactasol (1553 Contacsol)				10						
				contact lens				1 3						
				wetting solution	10cc	24	0	7 6						
				10cc	84	0	—	8 1/2in ordinary						
				50cc	84	0	—	7 6						
				Cussons (388 Cussons)				1 10 1/2						
				Fascination talc 4721	20	6	5 1 1/2	3						
				Cuticura (993 PD&C)				2 6						
				(distributors 885 N&P)				4 0						
				soap	2050			7 6						
				Dapsodine (358 D&S)				14 3						
				intramammary				combs styling						
				syringes	12	264	0	all purpose						
				tubes	12	220	0	6 8						
				Daptamycin (894 Nicholas) T5				1 8						
				capsules	60	37	8ea	1 6						
				Dayfur M (358 D&S)				11						
				intramammary				1 4						
				syringes	12	280	0	2 0						
				tubes	12	220	0	3 0 1/2						
				Day's (358 D&S)				1 11						
				black drink	2 1/2oz	40	0	3 0 1/2						
				Drifford oils	10oz	70	0	1 11						
				20oz	133	4	40 0	2 11						
				etheric	8oz	56	8	—						
				ammonia	7lb	24	6ea	—						
				red drink	14lb	47	9ea	—						
					28lb	90	0ea	—						
				white oils	10oz	70	0	—						
					20oz	133	4	—						
				Dequadin (34 A&H)				—						
				paint 0.5% 28 mils	70	0	—	—						
				Docteur Pierre's (1407 Jaccz)				—						
				toothpaste	32	0	8 0	—						
				toothpick quill	25	18	0	—						
				Dylon (816 Mayborn)				—						
				dry bleach sachet	12	0	—	—						
				(6 doz)				—						
				Dyspne (1336 WJ&C)				—						
				inhaler	13	2ea	—	—						
				Eau de Fraicheur (Weil (960 ADP))				—						

the most versatile digitalis glycoside

LANOXIN DIGOXIN

brand



TABLETS • SOLUTION • INJECTION • PÆDIATRIC TABLETS & ELIXIR
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.) LONDON

toff (430 Eucryl)	24 3	—	2 9	• Super-Clean facial brush	—	—	25 0	deodorant compact	6170	—	—	10 6
525 Golden)	27 9	6 11	3 9	A Gem (365 Demuth (distributors 1054 R&A)	20 0	5 0	2 11	Douceline	243	—	—	18 6
ampoo (726 Lancome) existing entries	—	—	—	dry shampoo	—	—	—	eau de Cologne	—	—	—	27 6
l (726 Lancome)	—	—	—	Germoloids 104 BP)	50 7	12 7½	6 6	Effacil	208	—	—	17 6
ux parfumees	6431	—	40 0	• large	—	—	—	eye liner	—	—	—	—
	6432	—	68 0	• Goya (532 Goya)	—	—	—	brush	971	—	—	10 6
	6433	—	84 0	• deodorant	27 6	6 10½	4 0	liquid plain	097	—	—	16 6
rfume	—	—	—	D Halina (1136 Silber) existing entries	—	—	—	iridescent	097N	—	—	16 6
gold-and-white decor	—	—	45 0	Halina (1136 Silber)	—	—	—	eye shadow,	—	—	—	—
debutante	—	—	—	cameras A.1	—	—	159 6	plain	091	—	—	11 6
handbag	—	—	—	case	—	—	39 5	spangled	092	—	—	11 6
size	6419	—	45 0	6-4	—	—	99 6	iridescent	096	—	—	13 6
1oz	6418	—	52 6	case	—	—	29 11	stick	812	—	—	18 6
1oz	6411	—	84 0	35X	—	—	153 3	eyebrow pencil case	—	—	—	—
1oz	6412	—	135 0	case	—	—	29 11	empty	1203	—	—	22 6
2oz	6413	—	240 0	Paulette	—	—	179 6	refill	1204	—	—	8 6
3oz	6414	—	360 0	case	—	—	39 6	face-cleansing	—	—	—	—
rfume	—	—	—	Rolls	—	—	119 6	brush	3000	—	—	12 6
atomiser	6407	—	67 6	case	—	—	29 11	Filtre Solaire	204T	—	—	16 0
refill	6409	—	45 0	Simplette F	—	—	99 6	Flatteuse	253	—	—	18 6
in perfume	—	—	—	case	—	—	19 9	Fluide	233	—	—	18 6
atomiser	6497	—	115 6	Viceroy	—	—	79 6	fond de teint	—	—	—	—
refill	6498	—	63 0	case (salpa)	—	—	18 0	solaire mat	058T	—	—	18 6
yl (430 Eucryl)	—	—	—	(canvas)	—	—	10 6	Fraicheur	293T	—	—	12 3
anture powder	10 4	2 7	1 5	A Halinamat (1136 Silber)	—	—	273 0	293	—	—	—	15 6
	14 8	3 8	2 0	projector 300	—	—	—	294T	—	—	—	23 6
oth powder	10 4	2 7	1 5	Heudeberts (794 MNF)	—	—	—	295	—	—	—	39 6
	15 8	3 11	2 2	Biscottes	11 3	—	1 3	Galateis soap	632	—	—	14 6
smokers	16 10	4 2½	2 4	A wholemeal rusks	27 0	—	3 0	bath	633	—	—	22 6
ol (432 Evanol)	—	—	—	• 5lymbred large	25 6	—	2 10	Grain-Fin	212T	—	—	13 6
ighteners†	—	—	—	D 5lymbred small	—	—	—	hair spray	—	—	—	17 6
1oz	24 0	6 0	3 6	• Ilford (645 I.ford) cameras	—	—	—	Hesperides	270	—	—	15 6
2oz	40 0	10 0	5 10	• 5prite 35	32 10ea	8 2½ea	57 6	Lancomatic	271	—	—	22 6
10oz	12 0ea	3 0ea	21 0	• 5prite 127 kit	21 5ea	5 4ea	37 6	mascara	203	—	—	18 6
20oz	21 0ea	5 3ea	36 9	D Joyeux Ete (726 Lancome) existing entries	—	—	—	refill	207	—	—	12 6
ir dye	—	—	—	Joyeux Ete (726 Lancome)	—	—	—	lavandes	8377	—	—	15 6
remover	2oz 40 0	10 0	5 10	eau de centeur 8587	—	—	40 0	Limpids	220	—	—	27 6
l bleach	2oz 24 0	6 0	3 6	soap	060	—	6 6	lipstick	—	—	—	0
mplex hair	—	—	—	talcum metal	590	—	12 3	"Brilliant"	800	—	—	10
dyes†	31 0	7 9	4 6	plastic	591	—	12 6	de luxe case	81	—	—	27 6
ania (1017 Pullin)	—	—	—	D Kilik (563 Hampshire) aerosols	—	—	—	lipstick	—	—	—	10
ania (1500 MM&M)	—	—	—	Kilik (563 Hampshire)	—	—	—	lipstick case	—	—	—	6
ne film 8mm	—	—	12 6	• Fly killer	—	—	—	"Fontainebleau"	2085E	—	—	57
reversal 25ft.	—	—	40 0	aerosol 18oz 58 1	—	—	6 6	twin cartouche holder	—	—	—	6
16mm 30metres	—	—	—	Kodak (711 Kodak)	—	—	—	standard	810	—	—	9
ncro film	—	—	—	anti-fog	—	—	—	de luxe	2087E	—	—	27 3
35mm cassette	—	—	7 5	powder 1 litre 28 0	—	—	3 6	lipstick brush	1881	—	—	27 6
(36 exp.)	—	—	4 5	D-76R	—	—	—	liquefying cream Bien-Aise	—	—	—	6
reload	—	—	—	replenisher 80oz 56 0	—	—	7 0	283T	—	—	—	11
ll film, 127,	—	—	3 9	cameras	—	—	—	283	—	—	—	13 3
120, 620	—	—	—	Brownie	—	—	—	284T	—	—	—	22 3
aniacolor (1017 Pullin)	—	—	—	127 & outfit	—	—	—	285	—	—	—	33 0
aniacolor (1500 MM&M)	—	—	—	Cresta 3	—	—	—	make-up base	—	—	—	—
ne film 8mm	—	—	29 7	Autosnap	—	—	—	Disco teint	252	—	—	15 6
reversal 25ft.	—	—	80 9	with case	—	—	—	Fond de	—	—	—	—
5mm 30 metres	—	—	—	Kodablitz	—	—	—	Teint Souple	057	—	—	18 6
5mm film cassette	—	—	19 6	flashholder 62712	—	—	—	Maquirit	—	—	—	—
(36 exp.)	—	—	16 6	Kodalux L meter	—	—	—	Magie plastic	—	—	—	—
reload	—	—	14 0	projectors	—	—	—	case	358	—	—	21 0
(20 exp.)	—	—	11 0	500 model BX	—	—	—	de luxe case	354	—	—	42 0
reload	—	—	10 0	Kodaslide model	—	—	—	refill	356	—	—	10 6
ll film 127	—	—	10 6	2, 40, 50	—	—	—	Conquete plastic	—	—	—	—
120, 620	—	—	—	papers Bromide (5WV)	—	—	—	case	258	—	—	21 0
ia 28 film	—	—	—	3 x 3	25	—	—	de luxe case	254	—	—	42 0
35mm cassette	—	—	36 9	Bromesko (DW)	—	—	—	refill	256	—	—	10 6
(36 exp.)	—	—	25 6	3½ x 4½	100	—	—	mascara case	—	—	—	—
(20 exp.)	—	—	17 6	5½ x 7½	100	—	—	with mirror	201	—	—	18 6
Rapid cassette	—	—	18 6	9½ x 11½	50	—	—	refill	202	—	—	12 6
ll film 127	—	—	22 0	10 x 12	100	—	—	Matisan	390	—	—	13 0
120, 620	—	—	—	12 x 15	100	—	—	milk gardenia	171	—	—	22 6
ut sheets	—	—	87 6	20 x 24	10	—	—	170	—	—	—	15 6
5 x 4in	—	—	—	Kopil (667 JCL)	—	—	—	nail enamel	401	—	—	10 6
hes (726 Lancome)	—	—	—	camera 111A	—	—	—	frosted	402	—	—	13 6
hes d'Or (726 Lancome) existing entries	—	—	—	cine	JK43	—	819 0	base	—	—	—	—
hes d'Or (726 Lancome)	—	—	—	• Zoom 8EE	—	—	—	fixateur	406	—	—	10 6
aux parfumees	6531	—	40 0	D Zoom 8EE	JK66	—	756 0	enamel	—	—	—	—
	6532	—	68 0	D pistol grip	JK44	—	—	remover	407	—	—	10 6
	6533	—	84 0	D Lady Esquire (1481 LE) products	—	—	—	Ombre Mat	093	—	—	14 6
erfume	—	—	—	Lancome (726 Lancome) existing entries	—	—	—	eyeshadow	—	—	—	—
old-and-white decor	—	—	45 0	Lancome (726 Lancome)	—	—	—	powder	—	—	—	—
debutante	65129	—	—	Abyssale	553T	—	39 6	conquete	5053	—	—	13 6
handbag size	6519	—	45 0	533	—	—	47 6	5052	—	—	—	25 0
1oz	6518	—	52 6	Albatre	123T	—	10 6	protective foundation	—	—	—	—
1oz	6511	—	84 0	123	—	—	16 6	Splendeur	12T	—	—	10 9
1oz	6512	—	135 0	anti-acne	182T	—	10 6	12	—	—	—	15 6
2oz	6513	—	240 0	cream	183T	—	19 6	Harmonie	22T	—	—	10 9
3oz	6514	—	260 0	anti-acne	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	15 6
ecabel (726 Lancome)	—	—	—	lotion	180	—	27 6	23T	—	—	—	19 6
ream	222	—	27 6	astringent	150	—	18 6	Progres	72T	—	—	10 9
tube	223T	—	39 6	beauty case	151	—	30 0	72	—	—	—	15 6
zocclone (365 Demuth)	—	—	—	"teenager"	4000	—	189 0	73T	—	—	—	19 6
distributors	—	—	—	"handbag"	4001	—	262 6	102T	—	—	—	10 9
1054 R&A)	32 6	8 1½	4 9	"travelling"	4002	—	—	102	—	—	—	15 6
zolavender (365 Demuth)	—	—	—	cold cream	4002	—	451 6	103T	—	—	—	19 6
distributors	—	—	—	83T	—	—	11 3	regenerative and dieting creams	—	—	—	—
1054 R&A)	32 6	8 1½	4 9	83	—	—	13 3	Nutrix	32T	—	—	12 6
oways (430 Eucryl)	16 10	4 2½	2 4	84T	—	—	22 0	33T	—	—	—	22 6
ough syrup	25 8	6 5	3 6	85	—	—	33 6	32	—	—	—	18 6
ung syrup	15 0	3 9	2 0	cream for the	443T	—	44 6	33	—	—	—	28 6
	23 4	5 10	3 2	legs	403	—	11 6	34T	—	—	—	42 0
en (365 Demuth) (distributors 1054 R&A)	—	—	—	cream fortifiante	404	—	11 6	35	—	—	—	79 6
dry shampoo	20 0	5 0	2 11	cream emollient	—	—	—	92T	—	—	—	24 0
maine Monteil (1486 GM)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	—	—	—	32 6
dol-Eyes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132T	—	—	—	24 0
cake eye	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133	—	—	—	38 6
shadow compact	—	—	22 6	—	—	—	—	Adieu-Rides	42T	—	—	18 6
dual bias brush	—	—	17 6	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	27 6

Empreinte de				soap				A Prominal (97 Bayer) tablets			
Beaute 142T				060				gr 1 100 38 0			
143T				591				gr 3 100 50 0			
Juvenale 342				590				gr 3 100 108 0			
rouge cream 095				D Mecablitz (1136 Silber) existing entries				D Propamidine (971 P5MB) ophthalmic solution			
Sunsport 210				Mecablitz (1136 Silber)				Regula (980 Photopia)			
tonic blue 160				flashgun 111				camera Rapid			
161				115				5E			
165				116				flash unit			
plastic				117				variant L R21			
container 1605				118				camera L.K.B. R24			
Lastonet (733 Lastonet)				502 with				Olymatic I&II			
Fast Aid spray bandage				6 volt acc. N/C				Sprint 5 R19			
A Ligne Oceane (726 Lancome) creams				wet				Sprinty II R20			
Aphrodite No. 2				A Mecamains (1136 Silber)				flashgun			
Ariane No. 4				flashgun				variant S R29			
Artemis No. 6				A Mecatwin (1136 Silber)				Revlon (1052 Revlon)			
Masque aux				flashgun 502				Fingertip Tan			
Aigues				500				cream			
Neptune No. 5				• Mellavax (208 BW) VPO				translucent			
Neree No. 3				vaccine (vec.)				frosted			
Saphir No. 14				5 dose 20 7 1/2 ea				gold frosted			
Iotion				25 dose 87 6 ea				Schick (1115 SI) electric shavers			
Topaze No. 18				A Mercury (667 JCL)				cordless			
Triton No. 1				A.G. flash				210GE 189 11 ea			
C Lil-Iets (761 Lilia-White)				unit JN34				ladies Crown			
regular 10 16 11				D Minette (667 JCL)				Jewel M100 77 8 ea			
super 20 31 0				slide viewer JE6				Magna			
super plus 20 35 10				Mini Rex (1136 Silber)				Power 205DE 101 2 ea			
mixed 20 21 6				D exposure meter II				Superspeed			
• Lomodex (1530 Fisons)				Minolta (667 JCL)				s/v. 201DE 126 6 ea			
solution 540 mls 40 0 ea				cameras				t/v. 201DGE 139 3 ea			
C Lyndiol (917 Organon) ts48				• Autocord Cd5				vibro-			
tablets 20 4 4 ea				JM181				masseur 761 60 8 ea			
C Madeccol (117 BPL)				case JM182				C Seneschal (1124 Sen M)			
powder puffer 2gm 7 4 ea				Rapid 24 JM186				corn planes			
D Magie (726 Lancome) existing entries				case JM187				Supersoft (563 Hampshire)			
bath crystals 61601				• Repo 5 with				bubble bath			
dusting 61605				case JM165				hair spray No. 3			
eaux 6141				viewer auto				shampoo			
parfume 6142				JM104				C talcum			
perfume 6143				D camera ER JMI				D Tresor (726 Lancome) existing entries			
gold-and-white decor				D projector 44				eaux			
debutante 61129				JM60				parfume 6241			
handbag size 6119				viewer 16 JM46				6242			
1/2 oz 6118				• Multi-Rex (1136 Silber)				6243			
1/2 oz 6111				exposure meter				perfume presentation			
1/2 oz 6112				and case				de luxe			
2 oz 6113				Nikini (1073 Robinson)				diamond 62202			
3 1/2 oz 6114				sanitary garment				62203			
Baton de				A pink				gold-and-white decor			
Magicien 61128G				pads 66 0				debutante 62129			
mist 6151				A Nipole (667 JCL)				handbag			
perfume 6152				tripods				size			
atomiser 6107				A Olbas (6S Ashley)				1/2 oz 6218			
refill 6109				oil				1/2 oz 6211			
presentation de luxe				pocket inhaler				1/2 oz 6212			
Magie 61202				Pal (667 JCL)				2 oz 6213			
powder 6173				camera M4 JBI				3 1/2 oz 6214			
skin perfume				D Penti (1136 Silber) existing entries				soap			
atomiser 6197				Penti (1136 Silber)				talc plastic			
refill 6198				camera I				metal			
				11 auto				Watalux (980 Photopia)			
				case				flash unit			
				Personality (31 AP (distributors 1054 R&A))				X2			
				turtile oil soap				Watersprite (1160 Solport)			
				bath				face cloth			
				D Pomp (365 Demuth (distributor 1054 R&A))				G296 17 6			
				A Prakti (1136 Silber)				G295 18 0			
				camera 35mm				G300E 18 6			
				case				Wonder Set (1531 W5)			
				D Praktica (1136 Silber) existing entries				large			
				camera VF				old size			
				body only				AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS			
				VFB				TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS			
				body only				1500 MM&M=Minnesota Mining & Manufact			
				case				Co., Ltd., 3M House, Wigmore Street, London,			
								Hunter 5522.			